

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1392.—Vol. XXXII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

**R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)  
Carries on business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of shares, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders must be accompanied by the necessary cash, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. RANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one condition.  
Business as BUYER or SELLER in Mount Pleasant, Central Miners, Tolvaaden, Marks Valley, East Wheal Grylla, South Phoenix, Wheal Grenville, and SELLER of 15 Wheal Sietly, at £3 net.

**R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Has for SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 14s.; 10 Bottle Hill, 6s.; 10 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 50 Cornhill (35s. paid), 15s.; 5 Caradon Consols, £11; 15 Drake, £17 10s. 6d.; 100 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 20 East Devon, 30s.; 20 East Devon, 30s.; 50 Farns Hill Wood, 10s. 6d.; 50 Great Wheal Martha, 16s. 6d.; 50 Glas, £10; 50 Great Tregone, 2s. 6d.; 20 Great Retallack, 14s.; 10 Hingston Down, 14s.; 50 Kelly Bryn, 10s.; 50 Lady Bertha, 14s.; 10 Ludcott, £5 10s.; 20 Moyle, 20s.; 50 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 10s.; 5 North Trekerby, £25; 5 Old Tolvaaden, £10; 20 Redwood, 5s.; 1 Rosewarne United, £23; 20 South Caradon Hooper, 15 Trumpet United, 11s.; 20 Tolvaaden, £4 10s.; 10 West Condurrow, West Caradon, £25; 20 West South Caradon, 16s.; 5 West Stray Park, £3 10s.; 5 West Stray Park, 5s. 9d.  
And is a BUYER of North Phoenix shares, at £5 per share.

**ROCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,**  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
LAWY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, &c., and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD, at the lowest rates of commission, or at net prices.  
Special messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.  
Seventeen years' experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).  
Bankers: Union Bank of London.  
Information can be obtained, on personal application or by letter, as to purchases of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.  
The proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Office, PERCY WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his customers.  
Specially inspected.—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

**R. LEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,** has  
FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—  
10 Hingston Down, £2 10s. 3d.  
10 Herodfoot, £3 10s. 3d.  
20 Kelly Bryn, £10 10s. 3d.  
10 Kitty (Leland), £13 8s. 9d.  
90 Keswick (offer wanted).  
100 Lady Bertha, 10s. 9d.  
10 Ludcott, £5 10s.  
50 North Nant-y-Mwyn, £10 10s.  
2 Mary Ann, £11 10s.  
50 North Robert, 17s. 3d.  
20 New Seton, £17 10s.  
10 No. Basset, £2 10s. 9d.  
10 North Rhine, £10 10s.  
10 North Trekerby, £23 10s.  
5 No. Trekerby, £23 10s.  
25 No. Down, £4 2s. 6d.  
3 North Trekerby, £23 10s.  
75 Nant-y-Mwyn and Penrhyn, offer wanted.  
25 No. Croft, £2 11s. 3d.  
10 Old Tolvaaden, £23 10s.  
5 Par Consols, £23 10s.  
5 Providence, £23 10s.  
5 Rosewarne United, £23 10s.  
5 Redwood, 5s. 6d.  
25 Rosewarne Cons., 49s. 6d.  
2 South Caradon, £33 10s.  
1 South Tolvaaden, £51.  
3 St. Ives Consols, £23 10s.  
5 St. John del Rey, £24 10s.  
5 Stray Park, £23 10s.  
45 South Devon, £10 10s.  
10 South Bryn Gwlog, £10 10s.  
1 S. Wh. Frances, £10 10s.  
5 South Caradon, £24 10s.  
2 South Basset, £11 10s.  
LEAN recommends the immediate purchase of Tolvaaden, West Condurrow, Kelly, Wheal Unity, West Trevelyan, Cwm Brane, and East Trekerby, at prices.  
LEAN will not bind himself to deliver any of the above stock, as the market is very fluctuating.  
LEAN will send prices of those shares that are not marked, with the necessary return, on receipt of stamped directed envelope.  
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.  
On all orders 1 1/2 per cent. References if required.  
Royal Exchange, April 26, 1862.

**CHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,**  
of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all orders to be addressed.

**R. RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,**  
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
**GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.  
Business done at close prices, net or commission.  
RICE has recently recommended three mines, which have risen in value 300 per cent. He is also in a position to recommend two more for a great rise.  
RICE would do well to take GEORGE RICE's matured advice upon the numerous mines now open to the public as to buying or selling out.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

**WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,**  
29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

**GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 15 years.) has FOR SALE:—20 Lady Bertha, 10s. 9d.; 10 Old Tolvaaden, £23 10s.; 50 Wheal Sietly, 10s. 10d.; 50 Central Miners; 70 Great Trevelyan, 16s.; 200 Scottish Consols, £10 10s.; 20 East Caradon, £12 10s.; 25 Sithney and Carnmael, £150; 100 North Trekerby, £23 10s.; 2 South Frances, £10 10s.; 50 Drake Walls, 20s.; 60 West Polmar, 6s. 9d.; 150 Redwood, 5s. 6d.; 20 Trevelyan, £10 10s.; 80 Great North Downs, 16s.; 10 Tincroft, £23 10s.; 5 East Caradon, £38 10s.; 5 Billins, £17 10s.; 80 Sigford Consols, £23 10s.; 20 Cwm Brane, £2; 5 Craddock Moor, £30; and 20 Marks Valley, £10 10s.

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING BROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.**  
Has for SALE, at net prices, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, FINSBURY, LONDON, the holders of stock are invited to compare prices and call special attention to the present favourable opportunity to acquire in a few progressive mines, upon which 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be made in a few months. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

**STMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** publishes every Wednesday, a GUIDE TO BRITISH MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all persons desiring to invest in the mining industry. Free on receipt of six stamps.

**G E O R G E M O O R E,**  
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.  
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

**JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—**  
5 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £18 10s. 3d.  
100 Gt. Northern, 18s. 9d.  
1 Bryn Gwlog, £27 10s.  
1 Brynford Hall, £3 10s.  
2 Billins.  
1 Basset, £207.  
1 Buller, £200.  
20 Bottle Hill.  
20 Charlotte United, 5s. 9d.  
40 Cwm Brane, 40s. 6d.  
3 Clifford Amalgamated, £20 10s.  
10 Camborne Vein, 27s. 6d.  
30 Carnwae.  
20 Cefn Cileon.  
10 Cohe, £32 10s.  
1 Cook's Kit., £33 10s. 9d.  
1 Copper Hill, £295.  
20 Cuddra, 10s. 6d.  
1 East Daren, £46.  
1 Condurrow, £48 10s.  
2 Craddock Moor, £30 5s. 9d.  
20 Camborne, 15s. 9d.  
10 Drake Walls, 25s.  
5 Ding Dong.  
30 Dale, 10s. 3d.  
1 Devon Gt. Con., £430.  
5 Dyringwin, £20.  
20 East Alfred, £3 10s. 9d.  
10 E. Carn Brea.  
20 East Grenville.  
5 East Caradon, £38 10s.  
1 East Basset, £213.  
60 East Martha, fully paid, 20s.  
50 East del Rey, 6s. 9d. pm.  
40 East Seton, 7s.  
100 Hawthorn, £24 10s.  
20 East Alfred, 23s. 6d.  
50 Fortuna, £14 15s.  
1 Gambler, £14 15s.  
4 Gt. Fortune, £24 10s.  
20 Great Caradon, £1 10s.  
5 Gt. So. Tolvaaden, £2 6s. 9d.  
50 Great Martha, 16s. 3d.  
And is a BUYER, the seller paying commission, of 5 West Sharp Tor, £55; 30 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, £24 10s.; 30 Nant-y-lago, 22s. 6d.; 10 St. John del Rey, £24; and 40 West South Caradon, 15s.  
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, April 26, 1862.

**MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.  
On commission on share transactions 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.  
**MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,**  
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.  
FOR SALE, at net prices:—  
20 East Caradon, £13.  
20 North Downs, £1 10s.  
50 New S. Caradon, 5s. 6d.  
80 North Laxey, 10s.  
100 Redwood, 5s.  
10 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, £24 10s.  
25 Tolvaaden, £4 10s.  
25 Wheal Norris, £2.  
3 Wheal Grylls, £35 10s.  
75 Wheal Hope, 7s. 6d.  
25 East Seton, 7s. 6d.  
40 West So. Caradon, 15s.  
10 Tincroft, £11 10s.  
14 Trevelyan, 11s.  
1 West Caradon, £34.  
2 Rosewarne Unit., £20 10s.  
50 Wheal Pollard, 7s. 6d.  
2 Wh. Trevelyan, £16 10s.  
20 West Stray, £23 10s.  
10 Ludcott, £5 10s.  
3 Brynford Hall, £24.  
3 Herward United.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES,** from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.  
South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marks Valley, East Caradon, &c., are all sound investments and good to buy. Billins, at £17, are safe for a great rise. Since I directed notice to East Caradon as likely to have a rise of 100 per cent., shares have risen 40 per cent., and I confidently look forward for the fulfilment of my views before the close of the year. East Caradon is undoubtedly the prize of 1862, as much as East Caradon proved the prize of 1861. Upwards of £5000 worth of copper ore is being discovered monthly in excess of that taken away: shares ought to be bought immediately: 100 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small margin difference.

**MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON, MARKS VALLEY, BILLINS, and EAST CARN BREA.**  
**MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED EAST CARN BREA SHARES at £13, or a SELLER at £13 1/2, and strongly recommends immediate purchases.**

**MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

**JAMES HUME'S "CIRCULAR" for April contains SPECIAL INFORMATION and REPORTS on UNY, EAST CARN BREA, EAST CARADON, GREAT FORTUNE, TOLVADEN, &c.**  
FOR SALE:—  
20 Rosewall Hill, £37 10s.  
1 Seton, £140.  
3 Caradon Consols, £12.  
50 Tolvaaden.  
20 Norris, £2 10s.  
20 Retallack, 13s. 6d.  
40 United, 15s.  
5 East Caradon, £38 10s.  
40 South Condurrow.  
5 Grylls.  
30 Tolvaaden.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.  
Offices, 74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EXCHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C.  
SHARES FOR SALE, net:—  
10 East Caradon, £12 10s.  
20 So. Car. Hooper, 16s.  
40 Ludcott, £5 10s.  
10 Hingston, £2 10s.  
25 East Grenville, 32s.  
10 Wheal Unity, £7 10s.  
15 East Caradon, £38 10s.  
20 East Seton, 6s.  
20 Tolvaaden, £4 1s. 3d.  
10 Trevelyan, 16s.  
15 No. Downs, £4 1s. 3d.  
4 Great Fortune, £24 10s.  
30 North Robert, 18s.  
5 Stray Park, £33.  
20 Charlotte, 5s. 6d.  
20 Rosewall Hill, £34.  
20 Unity, 12s. 6d.  
20 North Croft, £23 10s.  
20 North Robert, 18s.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.  
April 26, 1862.

**MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,**  
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.  
MR. GOMPERS is a BUYER of—  
20 E. Carn Brea, £13.  
20 East Caradon, £39.  
20 Tolvaaden.  
50 East Russell, £3.  
50 North Robert, 17s. 6d.  
50 North Downs, £4 10s.  
20 North Edward, 26s.  
And is a SELLER of—  
50 Sorridge.  
20 Wheal Grenville.  
Terms, 1 1/2 per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

**MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, BANK, AND OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.  
SHARES FOR SALE:—  
10 Uny, £7 13s. 9d.  
20 East Damsel, 15s.  
10 West Caradon, £34.  
10 East Caradon, £13.  
10 Central Miners.  
20 Tolvaaden, £4 10s.  
10 East Wheal Grylls.

**MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,**  
1, BANK CHAMBERS, NOTHURST, LONDON, E.C.  
Has selected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments, or for a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.  
MR. BEAZLEY confines himself strictly to commission business.  
Inspection by agents, of the highest respectability, ensured. Telegrams and orders to buy or sell punctually attended to.  
MR. BEAZLEY has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—  
Rosewarne United, £20.  
Great Wh. Fortune, £25.  
St. Ives Wh. Allen, £4 10s.  
Sithney and Carn., £2 10s.  
Uny, £7 10s.  
West Condurrow, £4 10s.  
Tolvaden, £1.  
Pedra-an-drea, £1.

**MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,**  
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF MINING SHARES** will be HELD at Garraway's, on THURSDAY, the 16th of May. Persons desirous of offering shares for sale must give notice of same to the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C., on or before the 8th of May.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.**

**PRO BONO PUBLICO.**—The following Mines are most strongly recommended for immediate investment, as large dividends must result therefrom, and, consequently, a great rise in the price of shares, and those who will not embark in such properties had better keep out and shun mining enterprise altogether:—  
Wheal Sietly, £18 10s. 3d.  
Wheal Sietly, £18 10s. 3d.  
Kitty Leland, £13 8s. 9d.  
Clifford Amalg., £32 10s.  
Wheal Jane, £22 10s.  
North Downs, £4.  
West Caradon, £25.  
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.  
HUBERT BARNES RYE, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, April 26, 1862.

**S H A R E S W A N T E D.**—  
Wheal Sietly, £135.  
Kitty (Leland), £12 10s.  
Clifford Amalg., £30.  
Wheal Jane, £20.  
South Tolvaaden, £20.  
Twenty years' experience in Cornwall and London.  
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.  
HUBERT BARNES RYE, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, April 26, 1862.

**MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL** (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES OF DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1 1/2 per cent.  
MR. BIRDSEY is a BUYER of any part of 500 Wheal Harriett, at market prices. Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE has REMOVED from 75 to 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**MINE SHARES FOR SALE.**  
Alderley Edge, £55.  
Bedford United, £3.  
East Carn Brea, £12 10s.  
East Caradon, £38 10s.  
East Alfred, 26s.  
East Grenville, 32s. 6d.  
Great Fortune, £25 10s.  
Great South Tolvaaden, £23 10s.  
Cook's Kitchen, £34.  
Drake Walls, 24s.  
Kelly Bryn, 9s.  
North Trekerby, £23 10s.  
North Trekerby, £22.  
Rosewarne United, £21.  
Stray Park, £24.  
Tolvaden, £4 10s.  
So. Caradon Hooper, 19s.  
New Seton, £55.  
Wheal Pollard, 5s. 6d.  
Wheal Uny, £7 10s.  
Wheal Grenville, £3 10s.  
Wheal Arthur, 11s.  
West Condurrow, £4 10s.  
5 Kitty (Leland), £10 10s.  
200 North Downs, £1.  
2 East Pool, £250.  
1 Devon Consols, £41s.  
50 Great S. Tolvaaden, £3 10s.  
2 West Sharp Tor.  
200 Sorridge, 7s.  
And is a BUYER of—  
300 Bedford Consols.  
100 Glasgow Caradon, £23 10s.  
300 Wheal Edward, 28s.  
10 Wheal Grylls, £33.  
20 North Phoenix, £25.  
100 Bronfford.  
5 West Caradon, £32.  
100 East Russell, £3.  
100 East Jane, £2.  
10 Wheal Sietly, £134 10s.  
10 West Tolvaaden, £23.  
20 South Phoenix, £23 10s.  
Bankers: Bank of London.  
April 26, 1862.

**JOSEPH T. PHILLIPS, MINE AGENT, GUNNIS LAKE, TAVISTOCK, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS INSPECT AND REPORT ON MINES.**

**WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 35, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

**MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C.** (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

**MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E.,** may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 26, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

**JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.**

**MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CO., ASSAY OFFICES AND LABORATORY, COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA, UNDERTAKE ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, AND MANURES.**

Mr. THOMAS PENROSE assayer, Mr. THOMAS PRICE chemist.

All communications and parcels to be addressed to Messrs. RICHARDSON and Co., as above.

**GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS SHARES FOR SALE,**  
at 2s. 6d. each.—Apply to "F. R." 43, Forchester-square, Hyde-park.

**FOR SALE.**—50 Moyle; 100 West Par, 2s. 3d.; 1 West Basset, £13; 10 Par Consols, £24; 15 Charlotte United, 6s. 3d.; 10 Trevelyan, 10s. 6d.; 2 South Basset, £11, each net.—Apply to J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, Old Broad-st., E.C.

**FOR SALE.**—15 West Condurrow, £5 16s. 3d.; 3 West Caradon, £33 10s.; 10 Tolvaaden, £4 10s.; 1 Miners, £180; 5 East Caradon, £13 1s. 3d.; 10 North Downs, £4 10s.; 5 East Grenville, 31s. 6d.; 5 Marks Valley, £10 10s.; 2 D. ng Dong, £3 10s.—Apply to "H. B." Post-office, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

**BONA FIDE INVESTMENT.—A FEW SHARES FOR DISPOSAL in a HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and OLD ESTABLISHED PUBLIC COMPANY, paying good and regular dividends, without risk. Address, "O.D.C.," care of Mr. H. Chapman, Church-street, Hackney, N.E.**

**NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS HAVING LANDS CONTAINING COPPER DEPOSITS in SANDSTONE, or PERSONS HOLDING GRANTS containing such deposits, by applying to Mr. N. ENNOR, Mining Journal office, will receive all the information required gratis. If he thinks it worth working he will undertake to carry out all or any portion the parties may be inclined to part with.**  
N. ENNOR.

**WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—WANTED, A FEW SHARES in this MINE.** Sellers must state number, and lowest price for cash.—Address, Mr. CHARLES HARLEIGH, 64, Charles-street, City-road, London, N.

**WANTED, A HEAD UNDERLOOKER or UNDERVIEWER** at a large COLLIERY in LANCASHIRE. Salary, £150. Applications, setting forth qualifications, age, how and where brought up, where employed, and giving references for character and fitness, to be addressed to "C. M.," Post-office, Manchester.

**WANTED, for the BAGTOR MINE, near ASHBURTON, an UNDERGROUND AGENT, well acquainted with tin. He must be an active, persevering man. Also required for the above and other mines, an experienced MINE CLERK. Applicants for the above situations must be prepared with good testimonials as to character.—Apply by letter to Capt. Wm. HOSKING, Ashburton, Devon.**

**WANTED, for the GREAT CAPPAUGH MINES, COUNTY CORK, IRELAND, SIXTY PATTERNS of PITWORK, 9 and 10 in., with WORKING BARRELS and FLUNGER BOTTOMS, complete.—Apply to Messrs. HOCKING and Son, engineers, Redruth, Cornwall.**

**PITMAN WANTED, for the GREAT CAPPAUGH MINES, COUNTY CORK, IRELAND.—Apply to HOCKING and Son, engineers, Redruth, Cornwall.**

**WANTED, a good DRAUGHTSMAN in a MINING and CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.** None but parties who are fully qualified need apply.—Applications, stating salary, &c., to be made to Messrs. FORTER and SNARE, Wrexham.

**WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND DRAWING and STAMPING ENGINE, of from 24 to 28 inch cylinder.—Apply by letter, giving every particular as to condition, price, &c., to Capt. Wm. HOSKING, Ashburton, Devon.**

**MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.** Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopgate-street Within, London, E.C.





Sir,—The Journal I consider most valuable in cautioning the public against any straw, if I may so speak, and which are too often got up by "men of sense." In my do also great service by giving a fair and honest statement of the prospects of man number among those numbers. I think, the above. But on account of the different reports of meetings I am surprised to find that in Scotland Glasgow Whereas May 2, 1861, the following resolution was passed:—"That the names of the persons in arrears of call be at once handed over to the creditors of calls applied. And that proceedings against," while on Jan. 30, 1862, there were 8571 lbs. of calls applied. And that the action was carried—"That the solicitors of the company be instructed to take immediate proceedings against the adventurers in arrears of calls who have neglected their sharee's play. Why do not the managing committee forfeit all the shares in arrears of call? or allow a sum of £871, 15s. to be paid off?"—I am afraid! The fact is, simply because they shall get no more calls of 3s. and 4s. every time, thereby saving its way, even to the men, I regret to say, who, until they think the mine has been abandoned, will give what is only just and honest. I do hope at the next meeting some of the shareholders will have all the shares with calls in arrears at once forfeited. So much for the first thing, on Feb. 18, that 91 shares were forfeited, and the number of shares in the amount







the best interests of the bona fide holders.—The reports were then received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Upon the proposition of Mr. RYMOND, seconded by Mr. ELWYN, it was unanimously resolved that Monday in each week should be set apart for the inspection of the mine.

Mr. GUNDAW thought the new shaft should be held to the 26 in about six weeks.

Mr. P. WATSON thought it would be better if Capt. Glanville were to state in his report the number of tons that each fathom produced as well as the value.

The CHAIRMAN said as regards their financial prospects, it had been seen there was a cash balance on the debit side of the accounts of 1861. There was copper ore due on May 15 to the value of 20611. On the other side of the accounts there were two months' costs, which would amount to 16000, and an accruing royalty, which would not be payable till September, of 1384. So that, in point of fact, there was left a debit balance of about 631.—A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday.—Mr. F. COMES in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

After the reading of the report of the agent, Capt. Webb,

The SECRETARY stated that at the last meeting, Capt. Webb, referring to the then next four months' operations, stated that the costs would be 2300l. per month, against returns of 1500l. per month. But taking the last four months' cost-sheets, which had been received, the outlay had really been 16000l., or 4000l. per month, while the returns for the four months had been only 4200l., or a little above 1000l. per month. This was the more extraordinary, inasmuch as in February Capt. Webb wrote that while it was true the costs had been increased through more tributes coming in, he supposed such an increase of hands to nearly double what he had calculated for extending the levels, yet they had the tin doubled, and had also made discoveries. It would be seen, however, that the reverse had been the case.

Major CARLTON (the lord of the property) stated that he had had the mine recently inspected by an agent in whom he had great confidence, and who had been a very successful miner. He referred to Capt. Williams, of the Charlestown United Mines. Referring to the north tin lode, Capt. Williams states that it appeared to be a very large masterly lode, as from the agent's description it is said to be over 6 feet wide, and the stuff from the lode seen at the surface is of a similar character to the great tin lodes of this district.—This lode may prove the most important in the self. Capt. Williams further observes with regard to the north copper lode, that it contained spots of copper, and that it was only 15 fathoms from this where the great tin lode was.

The SECRETARY stated that it would probably be recollected that Captain Charles Thomas had spoken very highly of these north lodes, and had also several other eminent practical agents; but that at the general meeting, held in November last, it was decided to confine the operations for a time to the old mine. Therefore, since then nothing had been done on the north lodes. The shaft had been already sunk 7 fms. under the adit. Capt. Charles Thomas, referring to these lodes, says—"That no sufficient trial can be made here without a steam-engine. A 40-inch cylinder would do to sink 60 or 70 fms., just to ascertain the mineral character of the lodes at that depth. I suppose such an engine might be erected, with the needful appendages, and a shaft sunk 40 fathoms, for about 60000l., or 60000l. at the most. In such a neighbourhood, and with a lode discovered containing quite as much copper as could be expected at the depth reached, and in the reddish killas, I recommend the trial to be made." In a letter received subsequently, Capt. C. Thomas stated that the above amount included all the machinery, the engine, pitwork, &c., required, and all the work to be done in the sinking of the shaft 40 fms., and also the driving of the level a considerable distance. He also had made no allowance for the machinery and pitwork on the mine, which could be said to help to develop these lodes.

Major CARLTON said that he had been under a misapprehension with regard to the old mine, for he had thought that the mine was developed to a depth of 60 fathoms, but such was not the case, for the shaft had been sunk on an incline—so that, in fact, the old mine had only been developed to a depth of something like 45 fathoms. It was the opinion of Capt. Williams that the prospects of this mine were at present quite equal to what they were when the mine was first set to work, not having been proved in depth.

The SECRETARY said that Capt. T. Richards had drawn particular attention not only to the appearance of the north lodes, but also to the fact that they were intersected by the great cross-course which had made all the ore in Par Consols and other mines in the district.

Major CARLTON said that in the 45, in the old mine, there was a bunch of tin that had been exhausted, but that it had never been properly proved below that point.

A report from Capt. Puckey was then read, which stated that although the mine was at present poor, yet from the character of the lode being very much similar to the lodes in Par Consols, he thought it would warrant a trial.

A SHAREHOLDER thought they had better sell their present engine and materials, which would realise at least enough to buy an engine sufficient to prove the north lodes.

The SECRETARY thought it quite probable that they would be able to get down 10 to 20 fms. on those lodes without an engine at all.

Mr. FITZPATRICK suggested that the present meeting should be adjourned, and in the meantime to circulate among the proprietors the various reports which had been read. He must confess that he did not pay much attention to Capt. Webb's reports, for he first had given the most sanguine and confident reports on the mine, then at one time he told him that there was no earthly use in developing the property, after which he again told a totally different tale.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that Capt. Webb should be instructed to suspend all outwork operations, and to raise such of the tin as would realise a profit.

The meeting was then adjourned.

#### BRYN GWIG MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. R. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Mine cost, for Jan., Feb., and March .....	£1230 1 3
Merchants' bills .....	417 16 3
Doctor and club .....	3 1 0
Royalty .....	51 16 3
Interest .....	1 19 10=£1704 14 7
Balance last audit .....	£ 268 18 2
Lead ore sold .....	1061 6 0= 1330 4 2

Leaving debit balance .....

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 19.—Up to the middle of February the prospects of the mine were encouraging, and the progress being made in its development assumed the character of a successful future: the accident which then occurred threw a gloom over the concern, and although we found no difficulty in draining the mine of water, yet there was an uncertainty respecting any further quantity being sent up in the old mine, which prevented us for a long time from working in our 75 fathom level and engine-shaft, and has cost us a good deal of time and expense. We found two levels gone into the old mine, one about 3 fms. above our 66, and the other about 4 fms. below. We could not get very far into them, as they are narrow and crushed, and being driven from the west, are filled with water; neither can we see the very bottom of the old workings to be satisfied as to its depth, as well as the prospects for lead. We can only, therefore, judge respecting the latter by the remnants of the lode unwrought showing good arches of lead, with large and extensive excavations of ore ground worked out, favouring the impression that a good run of ore is gone down in this part of the mine. The bearing measures are everywhere that can be desired, in the limestone formation, and there is scarcely a question of doubt as to there being an extensive run of ore there. We are doing nothing in those old workings now, as it must be decided on the most desirable mode of working them, either by bringing down a new shaft in their midst, or wait the bringing on of our 75 or a deeper level underneath them. I am inclined to favour the latter form of working, and my reason for such, is that the dip of the ore being east in depth, the workings from our present engine-shaft will most certainly meet with it, when it can be worked out by this means, without incurring any more than the ordinary working expenses. I should also explain that after the mine was drained all the stopes from which we previously had our best lead, as well as most of the levels and approaches to it, were crushed together and filled, and we had no resource under such circumstances but to put on extra force to re-open the ore ground of the mine, and to put it into working order, which we have, with no little anxiety, accomplished. I refer more particularly to this, and the expense, &c., incurred in ascertaining the state of the old workings with regard to any further danger from water, for the cause of our cost being so heavy in contrast with the late sales of lead ore. We have the mine now in the ordinary way of working, with the whole of the liabilities charged up to the latest that it could be done, and the following are the various operations being carried on:—The engine-shaft will be commenced sinking, we hope, on Monday or Tuesday next, by a full number of men: the lode in the shaft will produce about 5 tons per fm. The 75 east is poor at present, but there is a shoot of ore before this break, which we hope soon to reach. The 75 west produces stones of lead, and is also expected to improve, as there is a run of ore ground before it; the slope in back of this level will produce 2 to 3 tons per fm. The 66 west having broken into old workings, is discontinued. About 30 fms. west of engine-shaft a sump is being sunk below this level in a large masterly lode, which will produce 4 tons per fm.; this is about 20 fms. before the 75, and 30 fms. from the old workings, showing two distinct runs of ore before the 75, in a length of 60 fms. In this level east there are two pairs of tributaries. In connection with No. 1 sump we have two stopes; these have been very productive, and have supplied a great portion of our lead sales; at present not quite so good for lead as a short time since; present value about 3 to 4 tons per fm. on an average. The stope from No. 2 sump looks very well, and is worth full 6 tons per fm. We are carrying on the 50 west, with the object of driving into the old mine, to take up the surface water to this level for the swallow, instead of allowing it to go down, as it does now, through the 66 to the engine. We have also two men rising in the back of this level over No. 3 sump, for discovery, where we have a slight lead of ore, and which we shall follow, to endeavour to find the old run of lead ore cut out about this place some time ago. With the exception of a party of tributaries in the back of the 40, the foregoing comprise the whole of the operations now being carried on in the mine. I do not know of anything that requires any further explanation, more than I think, with our present prospects for lead ore, we shall be able to sell about 40 tons per month, with a prospect of doing better as our deeper levels become extended; everything, of course, will depend upon the productive state of the workings as they are being worked and carried out.—P.S. I should state that, taking everything into account, the loss by the late accident is little short of 10000l.—F. EVANS.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that had it not been for the late unfortunate accident at the mine the accounts, instead of showing a debit balance, would have shown a handsome amount to the credit side. The cost during the month in which the accident occurred was 5000l., against which there were no returns made.

Mr. W. MICHELL stated, that from the three stopes alone they obtained 36 tons of ore in three weeks, and he did not see why they should be able to increase their returns to nearly double that quantity. At the present time the lode in the engine-shaft was worth 5 tons of ore per fathom; and the sump below the 66 was worth 4 tons, and improving in value; it is precisely the same lode as that in the engine-shaft. Had it not been for the late accident the shaft would have been nearly sunk to another level.

The SECRETARY said one peculiar feature in the mine was, that all the ore had been taken from between the levels.

Mr. W. MICHELL said, if the shaft and winze continued to improve, they would soon be able to return 100 tons of ore per month; and it was satisfactory to know there was no better ore sent to market.

Mr. W. MICHELL wished to bring under the notice of the meeting a circumstance which took place at the last ticketing. Some parties connected with a Liverpool firm attended and bid for the ore, but an objection was raised to their biddings being received, upon the ground that they were brokers and not smelters. Now, he must confess that he did not see that they were more desirous to sell the company's ore to smelters than to brokers, or to brokers than to smelters, but, of course, they were desir-

ous to sell in the best market, provided they were satisfied with the purchasers' respectability. The fact was, lead ore was now being purchased in considerable quantities for exportation to America, there being a duty of 71 per ton upon pig-lead, while lead ore was exempt from duty. Now, he would suggest that, unless the smelters allowed these parties to compete for the ore, their returns should be offered for sale by tender, and not take the ore to the ticketing at all.

A SHAREHOLDER said that he understood a similar decision had been arrived at by other companies, upon the ground that the smelters had themselves dug the pit, and they must fall into it.

Mr. SEAWARD did not conceive it possible that any company could countenance such an unjust monopoly. To take their produce to an open market, and yet not be allowed to sell it to the highest bidder, seemed to him the most absurd thing that had ever come under his notice.

Mr. MICHELL said that several mine agents stated positively that if these parties gave biddings at the next meeting they would most certainly accept them.

The report and accounts were unanimously received and adopted.

A discussion ensued upon the subject mentioned by Mr. MICHELL, when it was agreed that the Bryn Gwig Company should be represented at the next ticketing either by the secretary or Mr. MICHELL.

A call of 11 per share was made, and Messrs. R. Hallett, Seaward, and Swannell were re-elected the committee of management.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### EAST WHEEL AGAR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. R. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the nine months ending March showed—

Mine cost .....	£624 18 5
Incidental expenses .....	0 12 10= £625 11 3
Balance last audit .....	£156 8 1
Calls .....	297 10 0
Copper ore sold .....	38 4 6
Old materials .....	15 16 7= 538 9 0

Leaving debit balance .....

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 21.—The adit level is driven west of Dunsford's shaft, on Cole's lode, about 40 fathoms; in the first 20 fathoms of this drive the lode has been small, with occasional stones of ore, and in the latter 20 fathoms the lode has considerably improved in appearance, composed of gossan, muddle, and peach, with good stones of yellow copper ore, and the end still looks promising. Dunsford's shaft is down 15 fathoms below this level, and opened on east about 3 fathoms; the lode in this end is small, but by continuing this level a few fathoms further it will come under a trial winze which has been sunk about 3½ fathoms, and produced some good ore. The same level, west of shaft, is driven about 4 fathoms in this end, and the lode is showing a much better appearance than in the level above, the same distance from the shaft, chiefly gossan and stones of ore, and letting out water; this we consider to be a favourable indication, looking at the kindly lode referred to in the level above. We have cased and divided the shaft below the adit to the 15, and shall continue to do so until it is complete to surface. We are now keeping the water by the aid of horse-power, but if it should further increase, which we are of opinion it will as the levels are extending, we shall have to recommend to your notice the necessity of erecting a small steam-engine for pumping and winding, for proving the lode in depth, as well as cross-cutting south to other lodes known to exist. By adhering to our present mode of working, and what has been suggested by the erection of an engine when required, the chances of success are great.—F. PRYOR, W. JOHNS.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that it would be seen that their operations were at present somewhat limited, which would continue to be the case until a course of ore was opened upon, when it would be necessary to have a steam-engine.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the quality of the ore from the mine was quite of the Canadian character.

Dr. MICHELL enquired if Mr. Dunsford could give any information as to Capt. Pryor's opinion of the mine?—The SECRETARY replied that Captain Pryor not only had a very favourable opinion upon the property, but that he held a large interest. At present, as the Chairman had said, Capt. Pryor was working the mine as fast as was practicable without a steam-engine, but as soon as the lodes were proved steam-power would be employed. They were exploring towards the ore-bearing ground of West Canadon, and Capt. Pryor thought the satisfactory development of the property a mere question of time.

Mr. DUNSFORD enquired the amount collected by the last call?—The SECRETARY replied about 2500l.

A PROPOSER did not agree with the principle of allowing shareholders to be in arrears of call, because those who did not pay their calls lent their money for developing the property, while those who did not pay could at any time come in and take advantage of the operations.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only practical way to enable those who pay their calls promptly to reap an advantage over those who are tardy was to allow a discount.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, when a call of 5s. per share was made, with a discount of 5 per cent. if the same be paid on or before the 10th of May.

A resolution having been passed, empowering the committee to take measures to enforce the payment of the arrears of calls, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

#### LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, St. Helen's-place, yesterday.—Mr. J. E. UYRON in the chair.

Mr. G. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was then submitted, from which the following is condensed:

Balance last audit .....	£ 42 10 4
Ore sold January .....	794 14 5
March .....	843 14 9
Muddle .....	26 13 0
Calls received .....	57 6 6
Carriage .....	119 13 9=£2398 0 9
Mine cost, for the four months ending March .....	£1762 8 3
Discount and commission .....	5 9 11
Merchants' bills (paid) .....	133 0 0
Acceptance .....	109 13 10= 2010 18 0

Leaving debit balance .....

The liabilities exceed the asset by 3211. 0s. 4d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 23.—We beg to hand you the following report for the next quarterly meeting:—

In the 53 east the ground has during the past week very much changed for the better, being at present a soft killas or clay-slate, of a very congenial character for the production of mineral; the lode is now about 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, iron, peach, muddle, and stones of ore; speaking from the favourable appearance of this end, we may reasonably expect a further improvement shortly, which is a point of some importance, being the deepest level driving eastward. In the 53 west we are still driving by the side of the lode, being anxious to get forward as fast as we possibly can towards the shoot of ore driven through in the level over; the ground is moderately easy for exploring; when we last cut into the lode in this end it was about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, and some good stones of ore. The lode in the 41 east is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, muddle, and some good stones of ore; from the dip of the ore ground passed through in Curtis's winze, some short distance behind this end, we hope to meet with the continuation of it in a few fathoms further driving. We have set a pitch in back of this level, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 91 per fathom. In the back of the 41 west we have a pitch in back of the 20 east, some little distance behind the end, the lode in this end is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or 157 per fathom. The new eastern shaft is down 13 fathoms 1 foot, the ground in which continues favourable for sinking, but the water is just now very troublesome, occasioned by the late heavy rains; we are, however, pushing it down with all possible dispatch, it being of importance when we look at its position being between our present operations and the great cross-course. In the tribute department we have ten pitchees, working by 24 men, which are yielding a moderate supply of ore, at an average tribute of 10s. in 11. The number of hands employed in and throughout the mine is 114, being a slight increase since last meeting. We have just shipped 120 tons of muddle, and have about 60 tons on hand prepared towards another cargo. Our next sampling operations of the mine as fast and as economically as we possibly can consistent with its proper development.—F. C. HARPER, J. MITCHELL.

The SECRETARY said a letter had been received from the captains to the effect that since writing the report the lode in the 53 east had further increased in size, now being 3 ft. wide, and presenting most favourable appearances. They had also met with a branch about 3 in. wide, carrying muddle and spots of ore, coming in from the north, which will drop into the lode in a few feet further driving. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 30 east, west of Curtis's winze, is also improved, now worth quite 25s. per fm. Other points of the mine were without any particular change worthy of notice.

The CHAIRMAN said that although he could not congratulate the shareholders upon the price of the company's shares in the market, nor upon the improved appearance of the lodes, yet he had the satisfaction of knowing that the mine was not worse, but something better, than it had been. The produce of ore had increased, and had the standard kept up, the amount realized from the ore would have exceeded the expenditure upon the mine. Upon taking an account of the cash income and expenditure a month ago, he found the assets at that date amounted to 7741. 18s. 5d., whilst the debts were 11811. 14s. 3d., making the balance of liabilities over assets 4069. 15s. 10d., and had there not been a fall in the standard they would have had a surplus of income over expenditure. Their present pay accounts amounted to 5000l., but they would have a sale of ore in about a month, which would pay off, together with their next cost-sheet. Since the mine was opened, in 1856, ore had been raised and sold of the value of 97,917l., which was really a very large sum. As regarded the company's financial position, a call of 1s. per share would more than pay off the balance of liabilities, and there was no doubt that any improvement in the standard, or in the ends, would put the company into a dividend-paying state. The attention of the committee had been called to Mr. Henderson's process of reducing poor ores at the Alderley Edge mines, in connection with which he (the Chairman) read a correspondence he had had with Mr. Henderson, who said that his process was exactly adapted for the Lady Bertha ore. His (the Chairman) had also consulted the eminent chemist upon the same subject, and had obtained samples of the ore, the killas, the crust of the lode, and the rock and muddle; but before going into analyses, he wished to take the opinion of the meeting as to the advisability of the step. The committee were glad to find that the new shaft was progressing through soft ground, and was now down about 12 fathoms. The committee wished this operation to proceed as quickly as possible, and had, therefore, seen the agent of Mr. Crease respecting the application of his machinery, and they hoped in a few weeks to make such arrangements with Mr. Crease as would enable them to get to the bottom of the shaft very ex-

peditionously. He wished also to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that, might, perhaps, be preferred by some shareholders to have an entirely new mine opened in London, as it would save some expense, although, as one of the shareholders, did not think such a change would be advisable. He trusted that the directors would clear all the ore was bearing east, and as they were sinking the new shaft, the brighter prospects would soon dawn upon the undertaking.

Mr. STEELE moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which, being read, was carried unanimously.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the shares upon which no dividend had been paid at the end of 14 days should be forfeited.

Upon the proposition of Mr. HENCOCK, seconded by Mr. BRAUNSTON, a call of 1s. per share was made; a discount to be allowed if the amount be paid within 14 days. The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

#### LONG RAKE MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. R. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit .....	£311 0 8
Mine cost, Feb. and March .....	697 8 6
Royalty .....	22 10 0
Subsist account .....	26 14 7=£207 12 1
Call .....	£500 0 0
Lead ore sold .....	354 0 0=£ 146 0 0

Leaving debit balance .....

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 21.—Since the last meeting of the company, the object stated in last week's opening out the bottom of the mine, has been carried on with all the dispatch and command. The 60 fm. level west is driven about 10 fms. from shaft, the lode being produced a little lead ore. We have a stopes in back of this level to try the lode, which is producing from 6 to 8 cwt. per fathom. The lode over this level, I have produced nothing for a great many fathoms west of the engine-shaft, and we did not expect anything in the 60, directly underneath; but about 5 to 10 fms. from the shaft, we find there is a run of lead ore ground, and during the next quarter this part of the mine may be expected to show a considerable improvement. The 60 east is now productive; the present forecast is worth 15 cwt. per fm. for lead ore, and 70s. per fathom. We have two stopes in the roof of this level, working at 10 fms. fathoms, the value for lead being about ½ ton per fm. We are not sufficiently high up east to get under what we consider our best ore ground, but our level is equally high up, and we are opening more ground than we are taking away, consequently this will allow us every month to put on more men stoping as our level becomes extended, as we wish to increase our sales of lead ore. We sold the last two months 15 tons each month, week, however, was principally occupied in fixing our large shaft below the 60 level of the mine, which became necessary for sinking our engine-shaft lower to the level; consequently we were hindered from working on the ore ground, and the next week, having lost last week, will not be quite equal to 15 tons. We will, however, be able to work on the ore ground, and no effort will be spared to do so. We have a good deal of ore ground over and before our 60 fm. level east, which will, in little time to lay open, but I believe it will repay the outlay. This ground is about 200 fms. long, and apparently all lead ground; and my opinion is, if an efficient level is given to it, it is likely to become productive.—F. EVANS.

The CHAIRMAN said he had to congratulate the shareholders upon the continued development of the mine: he thought everything appeared to justify the anticipations of the most sanguine would shortly be realised. At the last meeting an estimate was made as to the probable cost of development, which, it had been seen, had not been exceeded. He was advised and believed that the mine only required to be properly developed to make it a remunerative property.

Mr. W. MICHELL stated that he had carefully inspected the mine on Saturday last, and he was perfectly satisfied that the agent's report was in every particular correct. It was much pleased with the general appearance of the mine, and he considered it a call about to be proposed would enable them to prosecute the development of the mine for four months, and at the same time disburse all the outstanding liabilities. As to the present appearance, he now saw no difficulty in making returns of about 15 tons per month, and yet open a great deal more ground than would be taken away. It was impossible to increase the returns judiciously until another winze was laid out, and the 48 to the 60, and time must, of course, be allowed to open a very long run of ground, which they fortunately knew to exist. He held a large interest in the mine, and confidence in his own opinion that it would yield results permanently satisfactory, connected with it.

The SECRETARY said that they had reason to place the utmost confidence in the reports of their agent, from the fact that all his statements and estimates had been then realised.—The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a call of 1s. per share was made.

Messrs. Hallett, Seaward, and Michell were appointed the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### NEW GRANADA COMPANY (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Thursday.—Mr. CHARLES JOHNSTON in the chair.

Mr. BREFFIT (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, read the report of the directors, which stated that their new manager, Mr. W. Goyen, arrived at his destination at the Frontino Mines in the month of May last, and his report upon that property fully corroborates the favourable opinion they had formed as to its value. Ever since his arrival, however, the country has been in such a state of political disturbance, as not only to interfere with industrial operations, but also to entirely to preclude communication between the coast and that part of the country where the company's business is carried on, which has prevented the directors from receiving regular advices and accounts from their agents, and has put an entire stop to the forwarding of the monthly remittances from the mines, the latest received being for the month of May last; and has at the same time had the further effect of diminishing the produce of the mines, arising, amongst other reasons, from the impossibility of transmitting gunpowder and other necessary stores for enabling them to be worked on the proper scale. On the other hand, while, from the causes above referred to, the mine has fallen off, the cost of working the mines has not diminished in anything like the same proportion. Such letters as the directors have chanced to receive from their agents, highly of the intrinsic value of the company's properties, and Mr. Nicholson, the financial agent, who has recently visited Frontino, seems thoroughly to appreciate the perfect adaptation of Mr. Goyen's system of working to bring out the ore of the country. On the mine, were not all efforts paralysed by the unhappy state of the country. On the cessation for so long a time of the remittances from the mines, the capital of the company in London are entirely exhausted, so that the directors are left with the means of meeting any engagements of the company on this side, while on the other hand, they are prevented from making any remittance of money to the shareholders to relieve him from his pecuniary difficulties and the necessity of raising money on ruinous terms. The directors have also in view the introduction of the new machinery working the company's mines, which Mr. Goyen so strongly recommends. This point, indeed, has been found to be attended with such happy results elsewhere. This point, indeed, has been found to be attended with such happy results elsewhere. This point, indeed, has been found to be attended with such happy results elsewhere.

which the directors would press most strongly upon the shareholders, and which they are feeling convinced that their mine only requires to be worked efficiently in order to be handsomely repaid. Such a result, however, is quite futile to expect, unless efficient aid is given to the directors to secure it, and this can only be done by placing in their hands adequate funds for the purpose. In order that they may meet the further needs of the company, caused by the revolution in New Granada, and that they may effect the plans for bringing the mine into a permanently paying condition, we appeal, without hesitation, to their constituents for power to raise money in the most effectual manner, by the issue of preference shares, to the extent of 50000l. over and above the nominal capital of the company; and they earnestly hope—indeed, they have every reason to believe that they have just made, that the shareholders will give them the utmost support to enable them to preserve the company's property, and to realise the success which is clearly attainable by judicious management.

The CHAIRMAN said that the position of the company was pretty fully stated in the report which had just been read. He need hardly inform the proprietors that the company, at various times, had experienced great difficulties, but there was now no occasion to refer to those older circumstances, and he would, for this reason, confine himself to the latest misfortune—the revolutionised state of the country. But for this circumstance the directors fully believed that their company would be in a very different position, as stated in the report. They had just sent out Mr. Goyen, who was a man of very high character, after having ascertained from him and his friends circumstances that led them to believe the company would very much benefit by his services. Mr. Goyen was connected with the St. John del Rey at the time when that property was in a state of something like the same condition—not paying dividends for many years. It was persons upon the spot, the recovery of the St. John del Rey property into a paying condition has been attributed to the advice and assistance rendered by Mr. Goyen. He (the Chairman) believed that in no respect was the same mode of management of the company inferior to that of the St. John del Rey, and when the same mode of management was adopted, instead of the extravagant system which was then in vogue, the mine would be a very rich rival. The mine had always yielded a considerable amount of gold, though in former days the profit had been eaten up by what was now known to be a wasteful expenditure, but they did not now



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## BRITISH MINES.

about 10 fms. Thold men carried the level on the soft part of the lode, leaving about 2 ft. of the hard part standing; this we shall take down, which will evidently pay the cost of doing so, being intermixed with fine lumps of ore; and probably it may, when

is not so productive at present, but we expect it to improve again shortly. The lode in Hobler's shaft, below the 80, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, containing friable quartz, black, cap-

is no alteration, with the exception of an improvement in the backs of the 50 and 65 fm. levels.



**WEST SHARP TORW.** Richards, April 21 : The part of lode being carried in the 92, west of Morris's shaft, has very much improved in the past week; there is a part in, wide, of rich black and grey copper ore, and worth full 25¢. per fathom; I hope and trust it may continue, and go on to improve. We have interested in the 163 east the same way, and the corresponding lode, of grey copper ore, and water issues, although it is not rich it contains black and grey copper ore, and water issues, and we are getting it; the price for driving this end is reduced from 167. to 97. per fathom; it is a very encouraging point, having driven 2 fms. south of the lode through favourable granite in the 92 cross-cut, and seeing the western end is so much improved, this point is suspended, and the men will drive west on the south part of the lode in the 160.

**WEST WHEEL TOLGUS.**—April 23: The men commenced to take down the lode at Taylor's engine-shaft, and in the 65 west last night. At Taylor's shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft. In the 5, west of Wheel Raven engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., so far as it is in the 5, west of Tremayne's shaft, and also in the 48 west, to which it connects, down of the lode in the shaft, and also in the end. We have no doubt, looking down the lode from the shaft by the end. The lode in the 45, west of cross-cut, on north lode, is 15 in. big, producing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north from the south lode, is moderately easy. Our sink Taylor's shaft is down the required depth for a 52 fm. level, and after the summermen have finished taking down the lode we shall put them to drive 9 ft. east and 9 ft. west in the 52, then commence to put in skip-road from surface to the 52; and while this is doing we shall put a pair of men to cut a pit in the 52 fm. level.

**WEST WHEEL TRAVELER.**—J. D. Osborne, April 19 : In the 68, driving west, the lode is still better than before. It was about 9 ft. wide, and produced 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode is still still and disordered. A stop in the back of the 48, west of Carter's shaft, sunk 77. per fm. Charles's shaft, sinking below the 48, is sunk 3 fms. below that level; no lode taken down this week. A stop in the bottom of the 48 is sunk with 87. per fm. There is no alteration in the north cross-cut this week. We hope to sample on Tuesday next about 30 tons of copper ore.

**WHEEL AGAIR.**—W. Roberts, April 21: All our operations continue much the same as last again. This morning we shall sample (computed) 130 tons of ore.

**WHEEL DAMSEL.**—April 17: Dunsterville's shaft to sink below the 27 by nine men, at 18¢. per fm., on a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, and spar, with some iron pyrites, and with a little more of the latter metal. The lode is entirely in the granite. Engine-shaft: The 50 to drive east of cross-cut, of Tremayne's lode, is 18 in. wide, at 77. 10¢. per fm., where the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of muncie, pebbles, and spar, with some rich yellow copper ore; in the north side of this level, and behind the present end about 2 ft., a branch 6 in. wide made its appearance, which is producing the stones of yellow copper ore; and we think after it is out of the influence of the cross-course it will unite with the south part of the lode, at which point we may reasonably expect an improvement, and which looks very kindly in appearance; this shall be pushed on with all possible speed, so as to come under the winze sunk below the adit level. The 40 cross-cut to clear south of Tremayne lode by two men and one boy, at 16¢. per fathom; and the 16 to drive more to reach Gilbert's lode in King's shaft. The 50 cross-cut to drive south of this shaft by three men and three boys, at 40¢. per fathom; this lode is still in a beautiful white killas, and freely letting out water.

**WHEEL CUPID.**—R. Pryor, sen., April 19 : The lode in the 40, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of yellow and grey copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 24 is 2 ft. wide, and continues to be worth about 87. per fm. There are two men working on tribute in the 54, east of shaft, on a north branch, which appears at present to be in whole ground; these men are breaking some rich copper ore, and I believe getting wages; this I shall be able to say more about in a week or two. We hope to sample on Wednesday next about 100 tons of copper ore.

**WHEEL GUY.**—T. H. East, April 19: South Lode: The 92, west the lode is letting out a large stream of water, and I have thought it best to drive by the side of the lode for the present. There has no material change occurred in any other part of the mine since my last report. The mine is in a good course of working, and fair progress is being made at the different points.—P.S.: If the ore sold on Thursday last weighed according to computation, it will realise about 12007, including carriage.

**WHEEL GRENVILLE.**—O. B. Odgers, W. Bennett, April 25: The lode in the rise above the 110 will yield 2¼ tons of ore to the fathom. The lode in the 100 west will yield from 1 to 1½ ton of good ore to the fathom. We are glad to say that we have a good improvement in the lode here, and that the 100 ½ ton of good ore to the fathom. The lode is entirely in the granite, and it may go up we cannot tell. We look upon this as a very important thing.—New Lode: The lode in the rise from 2 to 3 is 7 ft. wide—a good lode; worth full 90¢. per fathom. The lode in the rise is not so good.

**WHEEL GRYLIS.**—April 16: Fisher's Lode: In the 30, east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is split into two parts, worth at the present time 207. per fm. In this level west the lode is worth 507. per fm. In the end driving east of the flat-rod shaft, in the 20, the lode is worth 107. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 10 the lode is worth 87. per fm. At Gryllis whim-shaft there is no alteration; the lode will just pay for sinking.—Georgia Lode: Georgia engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 6ft. below the adit level; the lode has improved, worth 307. per fm. In the adit level, below the adit level, the lode is still in the granite, and we are glad to say that the lode is again making its appearance, and is now worth 207. per fm. In the slope in the back of this level the lode is worth 307. per fm. In the end driving north, in the 33, the lode is worth 207. per fm. In the 23 we have gone through the copper lode, and expect in a few fathoms to cut Georgia lode similar to the levels below.

—April 21: I beg to state in the end driving east of Anne's engine-shaft, in the 30 fm. level, the lode is worth 207. per fathom. In the end west at this level we have cut the slide which has disordered the lode. In the end east of the flat-rod shaft, at the 20, the lode is worth 107. per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of the 10 the lode is worth 87. per fm. At Gryllis whim-shaft the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 107. per fathom.—Georgia Shaft: In the engine-shaft the water has greatly increased; we are, therefore, obliged to stop sinking until we get the pitwork ready to connect to the engine; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is worth 407. per fathom. In the adit end, driving north of the shaft, the lode is worth 207. per fathom. In the slope in the back of this level the lode is worth 307. per fathom. In the end driving north, at the 33, the lode is also worth 207. per fathom. At the 23 there is no alteration; the ground is unfavourable for driving. At surface the walls of the calciner-house are up, and the calciner fixed. The masons are now putting on the roof.

**WHEEL HARRETT.**—S. J. Harrett, April 19: The ground in the engine-shaft is still in the granite, and the lode is in consequence is slow. The lode in the 115 end is producing stones of tin, and letting out more water, which is a good indication for an improvement. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is worth for tin 407. per fm. In Alexander's, or new shaft, the ground continues favourable for sinking. Alexander's lode, in the deep adit level, and rises, continues to be worth about 207. per fm.

**WHEEL HOPE.**—W. H. Reynolds, April 21 : The south lode, in the 28 east, is again improved to 1 ton of lead per fathom. I will send for a few pumps, and as fast as possible fork out the water to the 38 fathom level, and I hope we shall soon find the lode good at that level also.

**WHEEL J. & S. Agnes.**—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, S. Davey, April 19 : We have not yet reached the lode in the cross-cut driving south at the engine-shaft in the 100 east. The lode in the 90 east is still 2½ ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. The lode in the 82 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 127. per fm.; we have this day set this end to drive by three men and five boys, at 51. per fm., which is at this time a good price. No lode has been taken down in the rise behind this end since last reported; we hope this will be communicated to the level above during the coming month, which will give you good ventilation to the both levels. The lode at Holgate's shaft in the 65 west is divided south by a slide. The lode in the 54 west is still 18 in. wide, worth 107. per fm. The lode in the 44, west of the 44, is 18 in. wide, worth 207. per fm. The lode in the 34, west of the 34, is 18 in. wide, worth 167. per fm.; the lode in this level, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 137. per fm. The ground in the 44 cross-cut continues favourable for driving, and has been driven during the past month 4 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. The ground in the 34 cross-cut is also favourable for driving, and has been driven during the past month 4 fathoms 2 feet 8 inches. We are glad to say that the prospects of this mine continue to improve.

**WHEEL NORRIS.**—J. Nance, J. Andrews, April 19: During the past week we have made about the usual progress in the sinking of the Oremore and Carter's engine-shafts. The 15 end cross-cut, driving north of the Oremore shaft, is also without any delay, and the 15 end driving south from the north branch of the No. 3 lode, in the 16, at Carter's shaft, we think we have reached the north wall of the south branch, but it will take a day or two longer to lay it open. The No. 3 lode, in the 15, west of Carter's shaft, is now about 15 in. wide, showing a kindly appearance. The tiny part of the No. 4 lode, in the back stop of the 15, east of Carter's shaft, is about 20 inches wide, worth from 1½ to 2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. This lode, further east, is larger, and contains a little more tin than it does at the point of the present stop, and we shall push on the stopping eastward as fast as possible, to get into the more productive ground. In the 15 cross-cut, driving north of the No. 3 lode, at Carter's shaft, we have reached the bottom of the shaft, and are again in the granite.

**WHEEL PROSPIDNICK.**—R. Kendall, R. Sincok, April 19: The lode in the 33, east and west of Watson's shaft, has not been taken down this week. The 22 east is suspended for the present, as the men are raising against the whim-shaft; we have about 3 fms. more to hole.—Wilson's Shaft: The lode in this shaft is about 6 ft. wide, and produces a little tin. We shall sell on Friday next about 3 tons of tin.

**WHEEL SICILY.**—T. Hodge, April 16: The 17 in. level is driven east on the east and west lodes 8 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the bottom of the end is 8 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. The 17 west is driven about 7 fms.; the lode in the end is at present small, and we have little to report. The 17 east is driven south to open on the 17 west, and the 17 west is driven south of engine-shaft, on the west lode, 17 fms. 5 ft., and the lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, producing some very good stones of lead, and promising to improve shortly. The adit level is driven south of new shaft, on the east lode, nearly 12 fms.; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, gossan, prlan, muncie, &c., and as soon as we reach the blue ground, which we expect to do shortly, an improvement may be expected. I have two men engaged putting down a few pits on the back of the caunter lode on the south hill, in order to ascertain its true direction, and to discover where it forms a junction with the other lodes. I have a good opinion of this piece of ground, especially where the caunter forks junction with the other lodes. At the 17 west, the lode in the 17 west, is 18 in. long, varying in value from 6 cwt. to 3 tons per fm.; the present end is now valued at 1 ton per fm., and this bunch of lead evidently dips south into our sett, and will probably be met with in this mine by sinking another 15 or 20 fms. deeper. I never had but one opinion of this mine, and that is that if it is properly worked it will ultimately turn out to be a profitable concern. The wheel and pitwork are working well, and all works going on regularly.

—T. Hodge, April 19: The lode in the 17 south, on the west lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of soft spar, light blue killas, and flooken, intermixed with prlan, copper, and lead; the lode is soft and easy to work, and we have driven it through the same course. The lode in the 17 south is considered for the better, it is looking very promising indeed. The lode in the adit shaft is 20 inches wide, composed principally of soft spar and gossan, looking kindly.

—April 23: There is no change in the 17 south, on the west lode, worthy of any remark since my last report; I have put two men to clear out the north end on this lode. We have about 22 fms. more to reach the river



south of No. 3 shaft, is driven by four men, at 71. per fathom, worth 51. per fathom for copper ore. The 45 east, on the lode, south of shaft, is driving by two men, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the lode is of a promising character, and producing rich stones of copper ore. The new engine-shaft is sinking favourably, by nine men. We have the horse-wheel at work, and shall sink with all possible speed; it is sunk now about 10 fathoms from the surface. We have sold to-day 6 tons 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lbs. of black tin, at 621. per ton (3871. 13s.).

**YARNER.**—R. Barkell, April 23: In the 30 west we have met with a loose quere, which has disordered the lode a little; the stopes in the back of this level continue to yield the usual quantity of ore. The ground in the cross-cut in the 40 west is rather tight, and our progress is slow since last week's report. We have cut a branch of ore and peach in the cross-cut in the 40 east, varying in size from 4 to 8 in. wide; it is the best branch of ore that has ever been seen in the 40, and our prospects here are good. On the 24th inst. we intend to sample 130 tons of ore.

**Abstracts of reports received too late for insertion:**—**CROOKHAVEN** (April 19)—Capt. Tonkin reports that the men are getting on well with cutting the pit at the 60, where the ground has decidedly changed, and is now a beautiful light-coloured killas, with very rich veins of yellow copper. **GREAT WHEAL MARTHA** (April 23)—Captain H. Rickard reports that they have been busily engaged in dressing, crushing, and carting to quay for the next sampling, which will be over 250 tons, if they can get the whole taken down in time. The whole of the machinery is working well. **PENGOENNA** (April 23)—Capt. E. Hitchens reports that the lode is improved for lead, is 18 in. wide, and composed of lead, copper, blende, mungie, prissy spar, and capel. **ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED** (April 23)—Captain E. Thomas reports that they are daily expecting an improvement in the 80 east, as the rich course of ore has taken an easterly dip, and appears to have gone down below this level.

#### MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO.

In an article on this subject, in last week's Journal, we alluded to the formation of a company for the purpose of working some valuable lodes of copper, embracing on the same property gold deposits of great importance. We have since had an opportunity of inspecting the copper and auriferous ores brought from the mines, which were analysed by Mr. Thomas Penrose, analyst to Messrs. Richardson and Co., of Swansea, and Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of London, and they fully confirm the belief that few if any mines within our knowledge can show such splendid samples of stones of ore as those from the Huacayo Mines, in their formation showing that they are part of a lode of great magnitude. The copper extracted from the ores presents the appearance of metal of excellent quality, and there are very favourable specimens of gold and silver, which, although the directors have very properly not expatiated upon in their prospectus, it is believed will pay for the transport of the copper to the home market.

The directors, who are of the highest respectability, before entering into negotiation with the proprietor of the property confirmed their previous knowledge of this gentleman, by communicating with several of the leading firms in the city, to whom they were referred; and the letters which we have perused are of the most conclusive and satisfactory character.

Although it is to be desired that the intervention in Mexico should have concluded its work, and that the country should be pacified, we are informed that the locality in which the company's mines are situated is such that the progress of the enterprise cannot be interfered with, it being far distant from the seat of contention. In many undertakings of this nature it is required to send out from this country a numerous staff of employees and workmen, which, from the great expense such proceedings entail, creates a large expenditure in the early period of the enterprise. Such expenditure will be obviated, as native labour is in great abundance, and efficient; and the staff will be found among intelligent and practical Englishmen, versed in the manners and language of the country, who have been resident there for many years, and hitherto employed in the same pursuits.

Another advantage that the company possesses is that water-power to a more than sufficient extent is found on the property itself, the River Fuerte running close by the mine, thus affording a very valuable auxiliary in the crushing and reduction of the ores. The company possessing an extensive tract of land surrounding the mines covered with timber, gives fuel on the spot.

**MINING IN IRELAND.**—A company for working a property which has been most favourably reported upon by Messrs. Evan Hopkins and Nicholas Ennor, and Capt. James Barratt and Patrick Ridler, has just been constituted, upon the Limited Liability Principle, with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 5l. each. The mine is held for 21 years, at 1-16th dues, and is situated in the centre of the mountain line of Burren—where the title of the company, the Burren Lead and Calamine Mining Company—has been taken, has been acquired for 2000 fully paid-up shares. A large amount has been expended in laying open the pit, and with a little additional capital it is anticipated that very large quantities of lead and calamine may be raised and returned. Mr. Evan Hopkins remarked that "the dues are reasonable and the prospects favourable; therefore, he has the pleasure of recommending the prosecution of the undertaking to the attention of mining capitalists." Mr. Ennor says that "he advises their appointing a competent agent, and commencing the vigorous working of the mine immediately. The lead and calamine are in sight—it only remains to get them to market." Capt. James Barratt, who inspected the mine with Mr. Hopkins, considers that "a comparatively small sum will, if judiciously and economically expended, insure profitable results." And Capt. Patrick Ridler more than confirms this by stating that "the lodes at the Burren Mine are the best he has seen in the country." The detailed prospectus appears in another column.

**BOSWORTHEN TIN MINING COMPANY.**—The Bosworthen Mine, which is in close proximity to Baleswidan, Botallack, Levant, Wheal Owles, Boscean, Carnyorth, and Spearne Mines, which have paid over 315,000l. in dividends, is about to be worked by a company with a capital of 10,000l. in shares of 1l. The sett extends about 400 fathoms on the course of the main lode, and is known to contain six other rich tin lodes, besides four counter lodes and branches. The grant is for 21 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-20th, which upon the erection of an engine will be further reduced to 1-24th. The mines have been very favourably reported upon by several mining agents of the greatest respectability. Capt. Richard Grenfell says that with a small outlay now in procuring a steam-engine, and by attaching the heads to stamp the tinstuff, they will secure a splendid mining property, and cannot fail of success. Capt. Trezise and Berryman, of Boscean, consider that there can be a great quantity of tin raised and brought to market with very trifling expense. Capt. Carthew and Harvey calculated on a profit of at least 2000l. per month, and think it will be more; and Capt. Harvey adds that he has seen the lode in the 10m. level, also in the 20m. level below the adit, which is far superior in quality to the levels above, and he has no doubt by extending these levels east and west of the engine-shaft they will far exceed the upper levels. Capt. Nicholas Tredinnick says that, looking at the various points, and the present prospects of the mine in the adit levels, as well as the various lodes which will be intersected by extending these levels west, he does consider the mine to be a very fair speculation, and one that he can recommend. Capt. James Trezise states that, if worked in a mining-like manner, with the aid of a steam-engine and stamps, they will before long have a lasting and profitable dividend-paying mine. And, lastly, Capt. R. S. Bryant describes it as a fair speculation, and one that he can recommend. With so many favourable opinions, and as the board of directors is one in which confidence may be placed, there is every prospect of the advantages of the undertaking being appreciated by capitalists.

**RE-WORKING OF THE CATHEDRAL MINE, GWENNAF.**—Allusion has already been made to the formation of an influential company for the re-working the Cathedral Mine, and we have now received a communication from Mr. Thos. Mitchell, who worked as a miner there 26 years since, and is now employed in Parys Mine, Bangor. He states that on the south part of the sett, formerly called in the locality St. Genter, an engine-shaft was sunk 60 fms. below adit, or 84 fms. from surface, and details the various points of operation which were the most promising at the time the former company was wound-up. The value of such information to the adventurers now about to explore the sett can scarcely be estimated, since it will enable them to expend their money to the greatest possible advantage. From Mr. Mitchell's statement, it appears that there are good indications of the mine increasing in value as depth is attained, and that a vigorous prosecution of the sett cannot fail well to repay the adventurers for their outlay, the abandonment of the mine by the former workers resulting from absolute exhaustion of their funds, and not from any discouraging feature in the mine itself. Mr. Mitchell's letter appears in another column, and may be considered of very great importance to those interested, as being corroborative evidence of a practical man, of his own knowledge while working in the sett, as to the reputed value of the undertaking.

**GILVACH COLLIERY.**—An influential company, the direction of which is headed by Mr. James Brown, the well-known ironmaster, and Mayor of Newport, has just been formed for working a valuable coal field at Gilvach, Llantrisant, containing upwards of 300 acres of excellent quality house, gas, steam, and coking coals, as well as Cannel, iron, and fire-clay. The property is 17 miles from the shipping port of Cardiff, and by the construction of little more than half a mile of tramway, leave for which has been secured, the coal can be conveyed direct from the pit's mouth to the ship's side by railway. The Abergorky coal, which is raised from the pit, is highly prized for its peculiar adaptability in its raw state to locomotive purposes. The cost of the coal to the company free on board at Cardiff is estimated at 6s. per ton, and the average selling price is 8s. 6d., but to provide for contingencies, the promoters of the Gilvach Coal Company base their calculations on a profit of 2s. per ton, which, allowing but 300 tons per day to be raised, would give a profit of 9000l. per annum—an amount sufficient to pay 30 per cent. upon the entire capital proposed to be raised. The company is registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability, the capital being fixed at 30,000l., in shares of 2l. each. The lease, &c., of the property has been acquired for 2000l. and 2500 paid up shares, payable only in proportion as the capital is subscribed.

**LABUAN COAL COMPANY.**—The directors have received a very satisfactory report, with a tracing of the coal seams, from Mr. Edward Sinclair, the company's new manager, who arrived out at the mines on Feb. 17. The Europeans were employed dressing stones for building purposes, the new tramway proposed by Mr. Hunter was commenced, the first culvert being finished, and the foundation of the second one nearly excavated, and as many crabs and deals were prepared as will sink a pit 10 fms. To carry out the directors' instructions to raise any available coal as soon as possible, he has determined not to open out the slants and pumping pit, but to begin a new pit at once, and confine the construction of the new tramway as rapidly as possible. They will commence raising coals in small quantities about the end of March, and the tramway will be so far advanced as to enable them to get coals to

the jetty about the end of April. With a sufficient number of colliers, these pits will soon be capable of producing 500 tons per day. A yearly yield of 100,000 tons of coal can be expected for the next ten years, and the cost of winning will not exceed 12,000l. The coal will answer well for gas making, and some of it makes good coke.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, April 25, 1882.

COPPER.		S. & S.	
Best selected.....p. ton	101	0	0
Tough cake.....	98	0	0
Tile.....	95	0	0
Burra Burra.....	95	0	0-36 0 0
Coplaso.....	0	0	0
Copper wire.....p. lb.	0	1	0 1/2
ditto tubes.....	0	1	1
Sheeting & bolts.....	0	0	11
Bottoms.....	0	11	0 1/2
Old (Exchange).....	0	0	9 1/2
IRON.		Per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	5	17	0
ditto, to arrive.....	5	17	0
Nail rods.....	7	0	0
Stafford, in London.....	7	0	0-7 10 0
Bars.....	7	5	0-8 0 0
Hoops.....	8	5	0-8 10 0
Sheet, single.....	9	0	0-9 10 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....	3	0	0-4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	4	0	0-5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto.....	5	3	0
ditto, merchant, in Tees.....	6	10	0
ditto, railway, in Wales.....	5	5	0
ditto, Swed., in London.....	11	10	0-12 0 0
To arrive.....	11	10	0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....	2	8	0-2 18 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	0	0	0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	3	10	0-3 12 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	0	0	0
Welsh Forge Pig.....	0	0	0
LEAD.		Per Ton.	
English Pig.....	19	10	0-21 5 0
ditto sheet.....	20	15	0-21 0 0
ditto rod lead.....	21	10	0-21 15 0
ditto white.....	28	10	0-30 0 0
ditto patent shot.....	22	5	0-23 0 0
Spanish.....	18	10	0-18 15 0

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—There has been rather more animation in the Metal Market during the last few days, in consequence of an increased demand for shipment; the orders, however, are mostly for small quantities, and not sufficient to employ makers for any length of time. Strong expectations are entertained of a revival in the Indian markets, as shipments thither for some time past have fallen considerably below the average.

**COPPER.**—The market for English descriptions continues steady; sales mostly at 10 1/2d. to 10 3/4d. per lb. for sheets and sheathing, and about 95% per ton for unmanufactured; orders, limited to 10 1/2d. for manufactured, still remain unexecuted. Foreign is pretty firmly held, market quiet, at 95% to 95 1/2d. for Burra Burra; Kapunda, 97 1/2d.; Chili, 88 1/2d.; Spanish, 89 1/2d.; yellow metal in better request, at about 8 1/2d. Sellers tolerably firm at this price.

**IRON.**—Railway bars continue in good demand; quotations firm, at 5 1/2d. 5s. in Wales. Merchant bars only in moderate request, at 5 1/2d. 2s. 6d. at the works, and 5 1/2d. 17s. 6d. delivered f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makes of best quality are steadily improving in demand, and manufacturers now begin to adhere more closely to quotations. Swedish bars are quiet, at 11 1/2d. to 11 10s. for ordinary specifications. Scotch pigs have advanced from the last week's quotation about 9d., mixed numbers now being quoted 52s. 6d. to 52s. 9d. Shipping brands in fair demand.

**SPELTER.**—The amount of business transacting in this metal is very limited; holders quote 18 1/2d. 7s. 6d., but buyers are very difficult to meet with at this figure. Zinc firm at 24 1/2d., and in fair request.

**LEAD.**—A better enquiry for America has been manifested during the past week for English pigs, and sellers are, in consequence, more firm, at 19 1/2d. 10s. for ordinary soft quality, and 21 1/2d. 5s. for WB. Shot is in more demand; orders taken at 22 1/2d. Sheet, quiet; Spanish pig, 18 1/2d. 15s.

**TIN.**—On the 21st inst. smelters of English announced a reduction of 3d. per ton in fixed rates, making present prices for blocks and ingots, 114 1/2d.; bars in barrels, 115 1/2d.; refined, 119 1/2d. Market remains quiet at these prices. Foreign is dull, and rather lower in price. Fine Straits has been sold at 113 1/2d. cash; Banca, 123 1/2d.

**TIN-PLATES.**—The demand for America continues good, and by this the market is in a great measure supported; prices firm, at 22s. for IC coke. **STEEL.**—Swedish keg and faggot arriving but slowly. Market quiet.

There has not been so much speculative business transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, which may be accounted for by the Easter holidays; but on behalf of the investing public there has been a good demand for dividend mines, and the transactions in them have been beyond the average. Some of these have advanced in price, particularly Devon Great Consols, but East Caradon shares have not so firm. A large business has been done in Tincroft, Ludcott, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Cook's Kitchen, West Caradon, Tolvalden, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, Devon Great Consols, East Carn Brea, Great Wheal Fortune, Marke Valley, North Crofty, North Phoenix, East Grylls, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, West Rose Down, Stray Park, New Seton, Central Minera, Grenville, East Grenville, South Caradon, and a few other mines. Tincroft shares rose 2d. soon after our last, and after a large business during the week, at 12 to 12 1/2d. leave off 11 to 12. Wheal Ludcott shares have reached 5 1/2d., being a rise of nearly cent. per cent. within a short period, but they leave off flatter, and more freely offered at 5 1/2d. to 5 1/4d.; we hear the north mine is looking better, but have no official information. Great Wheal Fortune shares were in good demand, and advanced to 27 early in the week, but gave way on Thursday, and leave off 24 to 25; the profit on the quarter, it is said, will be 2000l. Devon Great Consols shares have reached 42s to 43s. West Caradon shares declined to 30, 32, but rose to 33, 34, on Thursday, and leave off 33 to 35. South Caradon shares have been in request and difficult to meet with at 33 1/2d. to 33 3/4d. West Seton, 26 to 27; Wheal Basset, 95 to 100. East Caradon shares have not been so firm this week, and leave off 38 to 39; the 50 east, on the counter lode, is worth 50l. to 55l. per fm.; the 60 east is worth 60l. per fm.; the new lode, in the 50 east, is worth 20l. per fm.; the 60 east is poor; the 60 west is worth 25l. per fathom; Fawcett's lode is saving work. East Carn Brea shares were firm at advanced prices early in the week, but declined, and became less firm after the meeting, and leave off 12 1/2d. to 12 1/4d.; the accounts showed ore sold in the two months, 1972d. 4s. 10d., and a balance against the mine of 1867 3s. 2d.; for the next two months the costs are estimated at 1800l., while the returns for the same period (380 tons) will probably bring 2000l.; the bills have been heavy of late, owing to accidents to machinery, &c.; it will be necessary, ere long, to erect a new engine. The middle lode, intersected to the east of the cross-course, as far as opened upon, is 18 in. wide, worth 2 tons per fm.; the 50 east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.; the 50 west is worth 1 ton, and in driving a few fathoms further, the course of ore passed through in the 40 east is worth 4 tons per fm.; the winze to the west of the cross-course is down 10 fms. below the 26, and averaged 5 tons per fm.; it would have been more satisfactory to the meeting, and to the shareholders at large, considering the discussions upon the subject of late, and the refusal of the committee to allow the shareholders to have the mine inspected, if an estimate had been made of the ore in reserve, but probably the fallacy of such estimates generally deterred the committee. Wheal Grylls shares have been firmer, and leave off 34 to 36; Georgia lode, in the 40 east, has improved to 20l. per fathom; the 33 end also is worth 20l. per fathom; the rise above the 40 is worth 30l. per fm.; Georgia shaft is worth 40l. per fathom; the 30 east, on Fisher's lode, is worth 20l. per fm. East Wheal Grylls, 4 1/2d. to 5 1/4d.; the 20 end, on the middle lode, is reported as improved, and approaching the point where, in the shallow adit above, there was a promising lode. Wendron Consols, 11 to 12; at the meeting, on the 17th, the accounts showed—Tin sales, 4472 1/2s. 1d.; costs, 4463 1/2s. 2d.; and after charging 500l. for balance of new engine, there remains 350l. 0s. 8d. against adventurers to next account. The extra labour cost for the quarter, connected with the new engine, amounts to 250l., and new stamps-axe, 150l. Drake Walls, 23s. to 25s.; the bar of capel has been passed through in the 102 east of Matthew's, and the lode is again worth 25l. per fathom. Wheal Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 3 1/2d. to 3 1/4d.; the lode in the rise above the 110 is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm.; the 100 west is worth 1 to 1 1/2 tons per fm. in a winze below the 90, and in advance of the 100 end, which has now gone through a course of ore for a considerable distance, an important improvement, which was telegraphed on Thurs-

day, has taken place, the lode yielding 1 1/2 ton of good ore per fathom; new lode in the 80 east is worth 30l. per fathom for tin.

**Wheal Unity, 12s. to 14s.;** in the 50 cross-cut a large lode has been away from the cross-course. Although thus far great disappointment has been experienced in this mine, which seems always to be promising, never fulfilling, there is no telling how soon a discovery may be made in any one of the numerous points in operation; and the shares, which have declined to a mere nominal price, might have a sudden rise. Wheal Basset, 11 1/2d. to 12 1/4d.; in the 114 fathom level, west of Percy's shaft, the lode is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 43; Treskerby, 22 to 24; North Roskear, 20 to 22. North Crofty shares advanced to 3, but leave off flatter, 2 1/2d. North Downs declined to 3 1/2d., but advanced again on Thursday, and leave off 4 to 4 1/4d. Union, 2 1/2d. to 2 3/4d.; at the meeting, a call of 5s. per share was made. The future the costs will be about 400l. per month, but the returns will depend upon what may be discovered, and how the pitches may yield. Bedford Consols, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Camborne Vein, 25s. to 30s.; Carn Brea, 12 to 17; Carn Camborne, 12s. to 13s. Cook's Kitchen have advanced to 34, and leave off 33 1/2d. to 34 1/4d.; East Basset, 42 to 44; East Basset, 3 1/2d.; South Grenville, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Central Minera shares have been done at 2 1/2d., but a few pressing on the market, the price receded, and leave off 1 1/2d. to 1 1/4d. We are informed that there are three lodes above the cross-cut now being driven—the red vein of Minera, which is the principal one, noticed a week or two ago; and the Union Minera, which has been worked rich to within a few yards of the boundary of the Union Minera, will also soon be intersected. Wheal Clifford, 30 to 32; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. The profits on the two months was 1462 1/2d. 8d. (against 3376 1/2d. in the previous two months), and a balance left in hand of 4407 1/2d. 8d. Wheal Clifford is reported as being a good mine, United Mines as poor, and Consols so much improving as likely to make a profitable mine again. Redmor continues in request, and advanced to 5s., 7s., call paid; at the meeting, which was rather beyond the usual time, four months' costs were charged against three months' returns, and the liabilities were 619 1/2d. 8s. over assets. A call of 1s. per share was made. The returns of tin, 6 tons in three months, were less than the shareholders were led by the agent to expect at the meeting, or such a call would not have been necessary. In his report to the present meeting he states that 3 tons of tin had been broken during the past month, showing a great increase, and since the meeting he has reported a great improvement in the 40.

**Merlyn, 15s. to 20s.;** in driving south, on the lode lately discovered, has much improved, yielding lumps of solid lead ore, weighing 1 cwt. each. Marke Valley, 10 to 10 1/4d.; New Seton, 80 to 85; North Basset, 16s. to 18s.; Bottle Hill, 10s. to 12s.; the mine has improved in one of two points. North Basset, 3 to 3 1/4d.; at the meeting, on Wednesday, of 3s. per share was made. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 15s. to 16s.; Gram Retailack, 12s. to 14s.; Great South Tolgus, 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d.; Heroldston, 38; Hingston Down, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 12s.; Rosewarne United, 20 to 21; Stridridge Consols, 8s. to 10s.; South Devon Wheal Hooper, 19s. to 20s. Wheal Hope, 4 1/2d. to 5; the south lode in the 28 east, has again improved to 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and preparations are being made to fork the water to the 33, where the lode may be found shortly. South Frances, 100 to 102; South Tolgus, 50 to 52. Stray Park shares have improved to 32 1/2d. 33 1/4d. Tolvalden shares have been in good demand, and leave off 4 to 4 1/4d. Trencrom, 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d. Frances, 9 to 10. West Rose Down shares in demand, at 15 to 16. Wheal Arthur, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Harriett, 24s. to 26s. Wheal Kitty (Lant) shares have declined to 12 1/2d. 13 1/4d. Wheal Margaret, 45 to 46. Wheal Mary Ann, 11 to 12; Wheal Seton, 134 to 136; Wheal Trevelyan, 15 to 16; Wheal Unity, 7 1/2d. to 7 3/4d. West Sharp Tor, 70 to 75; the west of Morris shaft, has much improved, and worth 25l. per fm. West Phoenix shares have been in demand, and leave off 5 to 5 1/4d.; this mine adjoining and on the same lode as West Sharp Tor. Mount Pleasant, 31 1/2d. to 32 1/4d. At West Condurrow meeting, yesterday, the accounts, understood, showed tin sales for the quarter, 856 1/2d.; costs, 690 1/2d.—profit, the quarter, 166 1/2d., and the mine looking well.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been numerous during the week, and the prices were generally well maintained. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares: East Caradon, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 38 3/4, 38 1/2; North Wheal Crofty, 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2; Tincroft, 10, 10 1/4, Wheal Edward, 1 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 41 1/2, 43, 42 1/2, 42 1/2; East Carn Brea, 13 1/2, 13 1/2; West Caradon, 32 1/2, 34; East Basset, 43 1/2, 43; Great South Tolgus, 3; Marke Valley, 10 1/4. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Kapunda, 1 1/2; Accord, 3; Dun Mountain, 1 1/2; Scottish Australian, 2 1/2, 2 1/2; Yandanna, 3 1/2; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 4; Phillip, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Fortuna, 2 1/2, 3 1/2; Linars, 7, 6 1/2; St. John del Rey, 58, 57 1/2, 55, 54, 53 1/2, 53 1/2; United Mexican, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2; Santa Barbara, 4.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ore Marine Insurance, 7 1/2 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 prem.; Universal Marine, 3, 3 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, par to 1/2 prem.; Mercantile Fire, 3, 1 prem.; Commercial Union, 1/2 dis.; Imperial Bank, 3, 1 1/2 prem.; Alliance Bank, 4, 5 prem.; Northern Counties Union Bank, 3, 3 prem.; Chartered Bank of India, Columbia and Vancouver's Island, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 prem.; Italian Irrigation, 1/2 prem.; Metropolitan Railway Wagon, 4, 1/2 prem.; European Boatbuilding, par to 1/2 prem. Transactions were reported in Yandanna at 1 1/2d. per share. We are informed that the allotment of the shares of the Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Wagon Company cannot be completed before Tuesday.

**IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—The general holidays, since our last report on this market, have allowed of no large amount of business this week. The few transactions which have taken place were chiefly in Mining Shares of Ireland and Wicklow Copper shares; the former touched 17 1/2d. but are now for sale at 17 1/2d. 6d., and freely taken at 17 1/2d.; the latter, the Wicklow Copper Mining Company's shares, have moved back to 16 1/2d. at which price they are in request. A few transactions took place in Cornish shares, last call, or 20s. paid, at 19s., or 5 per cent. discount. In General Mining Shares there were ineffectually offered at 32s. In the Wicklow Copper Company for Ireland shares no business is noted. At the Wicklow Copper Mining Company ordinary half-yearly general meeting, on Wednesday, the directors' reports and accounts, made up to March 1 last, were read before the shareholders. We gave in last week's Journal the contents of the report and accounts. The Chairman stated to the meeting that there had recently been symptoms of improvement in the alkali trade in England, and he trusted it would ere long compensate the shareholders for their temporary sacrifice of a dividend. Mr. Octavius O'Brien, who was a vote of thanks for important services rendered to the company, was suggested that the establishment of chemical works by the company would prove a source of profit, and have at least the effect of checking the extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of sulphur. This idea is, no doubt, a singular one with Mr. O'Brien, but by our observation of last week—that the sulphur buyers could afford to pay a much better price than they now do—and yet make rapid and large fortunes, we intended to call attention to the very subject so ably put forward by Mr. O'Brien. The number of sulphur buyers is limited, therefore it is not unreasonable to suppose a combination amongst them possible for the purpose of depressing the price of the raw material, to obtain which the miners have to incur immense outlay and risks. At any rate, the importation of Belgian and Spanish sulphur has been encouraged by the buyers, and it would be only a fair return for self-defence if some of the larger producers of the raw material were, jointly or separately, to establish chemical works of magnitude. The establishment which the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, the Messrs. Williams of Truro, proprietors of Cronebane and Trigony Mines, and Mr. Hodgson of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking would ensure great success.

**COAL MARKET.**—On Monday the arrival of 130 fresh ships caused a dull market generally. House coals were reduced 3d. per ton; Manufacturers were in large supply, and gave way fully 1s. per ton; Manufacturers, dull, and 3d. per ton lower. Best house coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; manufacturers, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton. On Wednesday, only 81 fresh ships having arrived, the tone of the market was rather firmer; and in one or two instances house coals realised 3d. per ton more. Hartley's and manufacturers' coals without change. On Friday the supply was increased by 60, 65, and 36 more ships. The market for house coal was advancing 6d. per ton; manufacturers' without variation. Hutton Walsend, 17s. 6d.; South-







# THE GREAT COPPER LODE OF HUACAYVO (MEXICO) COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.  
To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed.  
£1 per share to be paid on application; £1 in one month after allotment. The remainder to be called up by instalments, as the development of the property may render necessary, but no instalment will be called before a period of six months from the date of allotment.

**DIRECTORS.**  
GEORGE CURNOW HOCKIN, Esq. (Chairman), Lee Park, Director of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company.  
THOMAS WILLIS FLEMING, Esq., 10, Lancaster-gate, London, and Stoneham House, Hants.  
GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, Esq., Cae Bailey, Swansea.  
WILLIAM GARDNER, Esq. (Messrs. H. and W. Gardner, brewers), St. John-street, Director of the City Bank.  
ALBERT PELLY, Esq. (Messrs. Albert Pelly and Co.), 18, Finch-lane, City.  
ROBERT RICHARDSON, Esq., 3, Kensington-gardens-square, London, late of Swansea.  
THOMAS H. WARREN, Esq., of Panama, merchant.

**BANKERS**—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Sewell, Sewell, and Edwards, Gresham House, William Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
**AGENTS**—Sir R. W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.  
**Messrs. Sewell Brothers**, 58, Old Broad-street.  
**AUDITORS**—Messrs. Harding, Pallen, Whinnery, and Gibbons, 3, Bank-buildings.  
**SECRETARY** (pro tem.)—Mr. Samuel Merrick.  
**OFFICES**—85, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

Mexico is a country well known to be teeming with inexhaustible mineral resources, from which Spain formerly derived enormous riches, and thus added materially to her greatness and prosperity.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the rich and extensive copper, gold, silver, and lead mines, called "La Purissima" and "Dos Amigos," with their "Perencencia," adjoining 56 acres, including all lodes and veins therein, situated in Huacayvo, Chihuahua, adjoining the state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California.  
Also, for the purchase of a large tract of land surrounding these mines, held in perpetuity by virtue of a decree of the State, thickly covered with woods and forests, the whole estimated at 142,000 acres.  
And, further, for the purpose of working the above mines and erecting works for the reduction of the ore, by which the company will reap the double profits arising respectively from mining and smelting.  
The Rivers Fuerte, or Urique, and Papagochi, running through the properties, afford ample and most valuable water-power.  
The Government has conceded, for a period of five years, absolute exemption from all taxes, tolls, levies, and duties of whatsoever kind or nature.  
It is estimated that the very large supply of gold and silver which the copper contains will be sufficient to pay the cost of its transport to a European market. Very rich gold deposits are found in various parts of the main vein, as shown on the plan accompanying the prospectus.

Under these circumstances, it is scarcely necessary to say that the profits of the undertaking, with ordinary prudent management, must be large; in further proof of which the vendors have consented to postpone the payment of half the purchase money (two-thirds of which is in shares), until the net profits shall amount in any one year to 20 per cent. on the called-up capital.

Samples of the ore, as well as of the copper, gold, and silver extracted from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company. Applications for shares may be made to the bankers, brokers, or secretary of the company, from whom prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained. In case of non-allotment, the deposit will be returned without deduction.

## SHORT EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS, COPIES OF ASSAYS, &c.

Mr. Charles Sevin, F.R.G.S., in a valuable paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, January 24th, 1869, says, relative to Huacayvo (see Journal of that Society for 1869, page 29):—"I examined the greater part of the lode, and took specimens from different places. There are more than 100,000 tons visible where the lode crops out."  
Mr. Robert L. D'Annunzio, an English engineer, resident in Sonora, and the accredited Government Mining Engineer and Assayer for that State, in his survey and report, dated 15th February, 1861, says:—"I found at Huacayvo a copper vein of great extent, which, if followed, will insure, in a few years, a gigantic fortune to the company who may explore it. A single blast I put in threw down a nodule of sulphate, which yielded 32½ per cent. Copper extracted from this ore yielded 576 ozs. of gold and 128 ozs. of silver per ton."  
Average result of Assays made by Mr. Thomas Penrose, assayer to Messrs. Richardson and Co., Swansea, of ores from the Huacayvo Mines:—  
"Copper Ores.—Copper, 60½ per cent. Silver, 10½ ozs. per ton.  
"AUERENCO ORES (GOLD DEPOSITS).—Gold, 41 ozs. 15 dwts. Silver, 19 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton of ore."  
Average results of Assays made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, Basinghall-street, of four samples of copper ore from the Huacayvo Mines:—  
"Copper Ores.—Copper, 52·23 per cent. of fine copper."

# THE SOUTH GREENLAND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £200,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each.  
Deposit, £1 per share.

**DIRECTORS.**  
(With power to add to their number).  
Sir WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, Bart., F.G.S., Wallington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
ALBERT ROBINSON, Esq., Civil Engineer, 35A, Great George-street, Westminster.  
JAMES MANNING GUY, Esq., M.D. (Director of the West Midland Railway Company), Great Malvern.  
ALFRED ERASMUS DRYDEN, Esq., 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.  
JOHN HARRIS, Esq., Woodside, Darlington.  
**BANKERS**—London and Westminster Bank.  
**MINING ENGINEER**—W. C. Vivian, Esq.  
**LOCAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY** (pro tem.)—J. W. Taylor, Esq., F.G.S.

This company is formed for the purpose of working mines of copper, tin, lead, and other minerals in South Greenland, under a liberal concession granted by His Majesty the King of Denmark.  
The ore is of fine quality, the lead ore yielding 58 ozs. of silver to the ton, as analysed at the School of Mines; the copper ore (sulphuretted) yields 60 per cent. of metal, and the tin ore being very rich.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 38, Broad-street-buildings, London, where specimens of the different ores may be seen.  
Forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 38, Broad-street-buildings; or of the bankers of the company, Messrs. J. and R. Sutton, Royal Exchange, London; Messrs. TAYLOR and MORTIMER, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Mr. J. DREWRY, 67, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs. HOYLE and PRINCE, Manchester; and Messrs. FLINT and CO., Hull.

# THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Daily Incorporated.  
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit on application, 2s. 6d. per share.  
5s. per share payable on allotment.  
No call to exceed 5s. per share, and three calendar months at least must elapse between each.

**DIRECTORS.**  
JOE TAYLOR, Dudley.  
EDWARD HENRY LOWE, Shrewsbury.  
GEORGE JOSEPH ENGLAND, Dudley.  
JOHN JOB, Snailbeach.  
**CONSULTING ENGINEERS**—Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, 26, Gresham-street, London.  
**BANKERS**—Messrs. Messrs. Rocke and Co., Shrewsbury.  
**AUDITORS**—John Thomas Bell, Shrewsbury; John Treasurer, Newport, Shropshire.  
**REGISTERED OFFICE**—SWAN HILL, SHREWSBURY.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The company's extensive and highly-mineralised sett adjoins the western boundary of the permanently lucrative Snailbeach Lead Mine, Shropshire, with the New Venture Mine on the south.  
A shaft is being sunk for intersecting Snailbeach main vein and Davies's vein at their junction.  
Upwards of 3100 shares of the company's capital are taken, and it is proposed to issue 3000 more.  
Applications for shares may be made to the secretary, who, as well as Messrs. PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, will forward prospectuses and plans, and also afford any further information. Early applications are requested.

SAML. HARLEY KOUGH, Solicitor and Secretary, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton.

# THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by virtue of the 19th and 20th Vics., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vics., c. 34.  
Capital £200,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each.  
£1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance, if required, by instalments of 5s. each.

**BANKERS**—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.  
**SECRETARY**—Mr. Thomas Spargo.  
**REGISTERED OFFICES.**  
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
The old Daren is one of those ancient mines formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddelton, from which he derived immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machinery then employed to carry on the works. The ore raised from the lodes in this sett is extremely rich, producing upwards of 40 ozs. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lead, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Cardiganshire.

This property is considered by mining agents and those competent to judge of its value to be one of the richest in the county, and it is fairly assumed, by statistical calculation, that as soon as the old mines are drained, the various levels laid open, and the Cwm-y-milog lode fairly developed, a clear profit of £200 per month will be returned to the company; in fact, the reuse thrown away by the old workers is being worked over at the present time at a clear profit of 10s. in 17.  
The mine is held under a lease for 21 years from the present time, at 1-14th does. Ample machinery is already erected to bring it to a successful issue. The operation are being prosecuted with vigour, under the able superintendence of Captain M. H. Shaw Francis, and there is every certainty of its being a rich and lasting mine.  
The returns at present amount to 20 tons of silver-lead ore per month, and which is confidently expected by competent authorities to be augmented to 40 tons forthwith.  
Further particulars, with prospectuses and reports, together with plans and sections, and every information required respecting the property, will be furnished on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 30th April inst.

# BERE CHARTER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

BRAUNTON, NEAR BARNSTAPLE, COUNTY DEVON.  
Capital, £20,000, in £20,000 shares of £1 each.  
5s. per share to be paid on application for shares, and 5s. on allotment.

**DIRECTORS.**  
JAMES BANCOS, Esq., Hatch End House, Pinner.  
JOHN A. L. BARNARD, Esq., 47, Cornhill.  
SIDNEY BRISLEY, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham.  
HENRY GRAYES, Esq., Cumberland-street, Eccleston-square.  
NICHOLAS WHITLEY, Esq., Penryn, Truro.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement's-lane, London, E.C.  
**CONSULTING ENGINEER**—Captain Henry James, West-end, Redruth.  
**BANKERS**—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.  
**BROKER**—Henry Lyon, Esq., 13, Royal Exchange.  
**AUDITOR**—W. W. Fletcher, Esq. (Messrs. Burbridge and Fletcher, accountants) 35 A, Moorgate-street.  
**OFFICES**—32, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

## PROSPECTUS.

The Bere Charter property is situated in the parish of Braunton, near Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, within three miles of shipping wharves, embracing an area of about 228 acres, and held on a royalty of 1-15th, without dead or sleeping rent. Preliminary operations have been carried on, with a view of testing this mineral property, apparently of very remarkable value, which warrant a more vigorous prosecution, that its commercial importance may be fully ascertained.

The mine was discovered by Mr. Whitley, of Truro, a geological surveyor well known in the West of England. Some rich ore was discovered at surface, and a shaft sunk about 10 fms. in the course of the lode, where a further and a very large deposit of ore was met with, but the water made fast, and operations were consequently suspended, pending the erection of a winding and other appliances, for the purpose of forking the water, and otherwise continuing the works, all of which have since been effected, the shaft sunk to 18 fms., and levels driven off, as explained in the prospectus.

There is a regular well-defined lode, about 3 ft. wide, composed of rich grey copper ore, floukan, quartz, and black gossan, underlying east, about 6 inches in a fathom. The back has been opened on for about 100 ft., and is found quite regular in its run, and a shaft sunk, as already stated, about 18 fms. on the lode, showing it to be strong and well defined, cutting the strike of the beds, and holding its course onwards and down, in a most decided manner; also intersected by mineral-bearing cross-courses. The rock close up to the walls of the lode is micaceous sandstone, of the upper Devonian, in which formation the rich Tavistock mines (the Devon Great Consols, &c.) were discovered; the same beds which there dip under the Cornish trough, as it is geologically termed, reappear in North Devon, at Bere Charter. The ore is met with in blocks of ½ cwt., some of which have been tested by competent assayers, who give results varying from 45½ to 56½ per cent. of pure copper. British mines give an average yield of about 6 per cent., and the Burra Burra, the Great Northern, and other rich South Australian Mines, do not exceed 24 per cent.

A portion of a block of ore, which was broken off from the lode, at the surface, has been tested by Messrs. Johnson and Son, and is that described as "No mark" in the annexed return. Nos. 1 and 2 are ore from the bottom of the shaft:—

The three stones assayed contain respectively the following proportions of pure copper:—  
No. 1 ..... 53·50 per cent.  
No. 2 ..... 54·2  
"No mark" ..... 52·75

The sample "No mark" has also been assayed for gold and silver, and contains upon the average 14 ozs. 10 dwts. of fine silver, but only a trace of gold (under 2 dwts.) in the ton of 20 dwts. of ore.

The portions of the ore which were returned by Messrs. Johnson and Son were forwarded to Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., "No mark" being numbered 3, who thus certify:—

The three specimens of copper ore, marked as under, have been carefully assayed for, and produce respectively the following proportions of pure copper:—  
No. 1 ..... 53·6 per cent.  
No. 2 ..... 54·2  
No. 3 ..... 52·76

The proportion of silver in No. 3 sample is equal to 5½ ozs. to the ton of 20 dwts. of ore.  
JOHNSON, MATTHEY, AND CO.

Mr. John Thomas, formerly manager of the Great Wheal Beam Mine, under date of Colliion, October 12, says:—

"The copper lode discovered by Mr. Whitley, at Bere Charter, was worked under my direction. In the upper part of the lode were found bunches of rich grey copper ore, which were even mixed up with shode stones. The lode was sunk on about 12 fms., and is about 2½ ft. wide, very regular and defined, with polished sides, with much dark brown gossan, and floukan. From the bottom of the shaft a considerable quantity of very rich ore was raised, but the water increased, and I was not able to sink any further. Considering the rich bunches of copper, the size and nature of the lode, and the appearance of the gossan, I am strongly of opinion that there must be a rich deposit of copper."

There is ample water-power throughout the year for every purpose, so that all outlay for machinery, and the heavy cost of steam-power, will be wholly avoided.

Under these remarkable and encouraging circumstances, it has been determined to form a company with a nominal capital of £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each, of which 10s. per share will be called up by instalments of 5s. each.  
The grant of this property is for a period of 21 years. The purchase of this, and work done, inclusive of all collateral and incidental interests and outlay connected with the undertaking, has been secured at the sum of £2000, half of which, at least, will be taken in shares.

All preliminary and legal expenses in the formation of the company have been defined and agreed for at 5 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company.  
In the event of sufficient capital not being subscribed the deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses with reports may be obtained from the broker, or the offices of the company, where applications for shares may be forwarded, but no application for less than five shares, or a multiple of five, will be considered; nor unless accompanied with a remittance or banker's receipt of 5s. per share.

## UNUSUALLY GOOD INVESTMENT.

# NORTH POOL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CORNWALL.  
Capital £24,000, in 6000 shares of £4 each.  
Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share, and 2s. 6d. on allotment (or references with order for shares on allotment), and by maximum calls of 5s. per share quarterly.

**DIRECTORS.**  
W. R. PARKER, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent.  
J. TRUSCOTT, Esq., 23, Moorgate-street, London.  
E. TURNER, Esq., St. James's-road, London, S.E.  
E. P. FAULL, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.  
F. SHAW TRUEMAN, Esq., Hazel Grove, Cheshire.  
**BANKERS**—Messrs. Bolitho and Co., Penzance, Cornwall.  
**SECRETARY**—J. S. Phillips, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.  
The objects of the company are to raise capital and explore the remaining 39-40ths of this rich mineral vein, 1-40th part of which has already given the immense profit of £61,450l. in eight years, and 800 per cent. on outlay.  
There are, moreover, four side veins completely unworked.  
It is situated in the best part of Cornwall, in the midst of the six square miles that have given at least £2,000,000 profits, by an outlay of £600,000, and more than all the rest of Cornwall and Devon by tenfold outlay.

These plain facts are requisite essentials for the legitimate investor to join in a fair trial for proportionate success.  
A few hundred shares remain untaken. Further particulars from the secretary.

# CATHEDRAL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), GWENNAF, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856-57.  
Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.  
The remainder in calls, of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, of which due notice will be given.  
**BANKERS**—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Tweedy and Co., Redruth.

**BROKERS**—Messrs. Guy and St. Alphonsus, 75, Old Broad-street.  
**OFFICES**—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The lessees, having secured the necessary grants direct from the lords at 1-18th dues, have commenced to work by clearing up the old adit level, to the extent of 210 fms., and have come upon seven lodes of copper and tin-bearing ore, which can be set on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 11. There exist also many other lodes running through the sett (vide reports). There are likewise on the sett two shafts, sunk to the depth of 60 and 70 fms. respectively; likewise a new engine-house, counting-house, and smith's shop; in fact, the outlay made by previous parties exceeds £5000 in value to the present lessees.

The attached report of experienced mine agents, known as men of caution, sufficiently guarantees that the ground comprised in this sett is very valuable, and which is also borne out by reference to the accompanying map, showing the abutment of various most profitable mines upon this property, the lodes in which are known to traverse the sett, being proved on the adjoining mines; in particular, the lode of old Wheal Damsel, which traverses the whole length of this sett, and which lode gave to the adventurers £200,000. The sett is also traversed by the principal lode of the Great Consolidated Mines. The best copper ground in West Wheal Damsel is at present about 40 fms. to the east of the sett, and it should be borne in mind that to the westward North Wheal Bassett and South Wheal Bassett are in a direct run, whilst the ground at the foot of Carnmarth Hill, in the centre of the sett, assimilates with the Bassett district.

Should a sufficient number of shares not be subscribed for to justify the commencement of operations at the mine, the deposits paid in will be returned in full.  
Application for prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the offices of the company.

## REPORT.

Agreeably to your request, we have this day inspected the surface of the mine formerly known as Wheal Cathedral Mine, together with the additional ground, of about 100 fms. in extent, which has been added to the limits of the last workings, which we consider to be of much importance; and we have also made enquiries of the old workers relative to what has been done in the sett. The mine is situated in the parish of Gwennaf, in the immediate vicinity of several productive mines—Consols, Wheal Jewell, Wheal Damsel, and others. It is bounded on the east by West Wheal Jewell and West Wheal Damsel, on the south by Ting Tang, on the west by Wheal Trefusis, and on the north by Grambler and St. Aubyn. The whole of Wheal Damsel and West Jewell lodes, and lodes from Ting Tang, East Wheal Damsel, and several other mines, traverse this sett, which is about 400 fathoms from east to west, and about 400 fms. from the north to south, intersected by several cross-courses and elvan courses, and some of the latter are caunters; which, together, add considerably to the productiveness of mineral ground.

The mine was first worked by a company of adventurers in 1820, when Capt. Jennings, of Trevaun Mine, was the manager, and two engine-shafts were sunk to about 60 fms. under the adit, which averages from 20 to 30 fms. from surface; but it appears that from want of capital the mine was suspended. In 1853, a new party of adventurers commenced working the mine, cleared up the adit, cleared and secured the north engine-shaft from the surface to the bottom, built an engine-house, counting-house, smith's shop, and suitable buildings for working the mine, which still remain there; but before anything was done towards opening the ground on the lodes the mine was suspended, and the state in which it was left, and the erections on the surface, are very advantageous to any incoming party of adventurers. For draining the mine we calculate that a 50-in. cylinder engine will suffice, which, with suitable pitwork and other materials, together with the working expenses, will probably cost about £3000. We consider this sett to comprise a very important piece of mining ground, and to be well worthy of a vigorous prosecution.

JAMES POPE, Wheal Bassett. THOMAS GLANVILLE, North Bassett.  
JOHN DAW, Carn Brea Mines. JOHN MICHELL, Grambler, &c., Mine.

# THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1881.

BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.  
BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (1848), Gleanings among Mines and Minerals, &c.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the Mining Journal of December 29, 1880, and January 6, 1881.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1880, containing Statistics of the Mining Industry and the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1882, 1883, and 1884, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. COLE.

# WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

Published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, sent by post. Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, and exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all matters connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and speculators. A Journal of the Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and interest-bearing mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a view to the possibility of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

# INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1881, with Particulars of the Principal Dividends and the Dividends and Percentage Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT," by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S., Pp. 356, boards, price 2s. 6d., by post, 3s. 6d. advertisement in another column.

Complete in 3 vols., 8vo., with nearly 2000 wood engravings, price £4 cloth bound, or £4 14s. 6d. strongly half-bound in Russia; to be had also in 15 parts, 6s. each.

# DR. URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

Fifth edition, chiefly rewritten and greatly enlarged.  
Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., F.S.S., Keeper of Mining Records, &c. Assisted by numerous contributors eminent in science and familiar with manufactures. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

# VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF EXPLOSIONS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION.  
By a COLLIERY MANAGER.

Free and unprejudiced minds will neither antiquate truth for the oldness of the name, nor slight her for looking young, or bearing the face of novelty.—HENRY MANN, Esq., London: To be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

# SPLENDID GEOLOGICAL WORK.—The whole of South Wales.

on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, beautifully coloured, mounted on rollers, 44 10s., or on spring roller, £9 9s. North Wales, similarly coloured, mounted on rollers, 44 10s., or on spring roller, £9 9s. Also, the vertical and horizontal sections, mounted on rollers, in half morocco cases, for South Wales, £10 10s.; North Wales, £8 8s. Good geological map published. Plans, sections, and maps (topographical, geological, or mounted, with promissory). Illustrated catalogues of the whole of the Geological Survey, and of other valuable maps, atlases, and guides, will be sent upon return of post (on receipt of one stamp) by Letters, Son, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., map sellers and mounters, lithographers, printers, and draughtsmen, and agents to the Board of Ordnance and the Geological Society.

# JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED.

REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED AND ADVERTISING METHODISED, by MR. LEE STEVENS, No. 55, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

## Notices to Correspondents.

A delay in preparing the PLAN of the SHROPSHIRE LEAD DISTRICT necessitates the postponement of the SUPPLEMENT to next week. Several articles and letters intended for publication must, consequently, stand over: among them, Mr. N. Emmer's communications, also Mr. Gibson's paper—Lighting Mines by Electricity—X. Y. Z. East Canada and East Corn Brea—Mr. Crofts—Capt. Uren on the Roswell Hill and Ransom United—The Quarterly Returns of Lead Ore and Black Tin—G. H. on the Mines in Sonora—Copper in Sandstone—Coal Tar Colours—Capt. Knapp's Report on the Leadcote—Frol. Morris on the Principles of Geology, &c.

NEW ZEALAND IRON SAND.—Can any of your readers inform me how it was that the Taranaki Steel Company, formed for working the iron-sand of New Zealand, and which gave such high promise of success, so suddenly came to an end?—C. I.

CHROME ORE.—In the Journal of Feb. 23, "G. H." concludes his communication by stating that he will be happy to correspond with parties desirous of intruding chrome ore into the market. We are in that position, and would thank "G. H." to communicate to us directly what it is worth in England per ton per unit, and there would be no extensive demand for the article, as it is found in considerable abundance in Canada.—WILLSON AND ROSS: St. Francois Xavier-street, Montreal.

MICA.—Observing in the Notices to Correspondents in the Journal of March 10 an enquiry for the name of a dealer in Mica, we beg to state that very excellent mica from Canada is for sale by Mr. J. B. Cree, 21, Lime-street, London, E.C.—WILLSON AND ROSS: Montreal.

GOLD EXTRACTION.—The best and the most economical system yet established on a large scale to extract gold from pyrites and from quartz is that in operation at the mine. There is no quicksilver employed. When quicksilver was used at the mine, the pyrites ground with it in arrastres, the losses and cost were very high. Since that method has been discontinued, and the present system adopted, the mine produces only 5 dwts. of fine gold per ton, leave a small profit, but the rate of 2000 tons per month.—EVAN HOPKINS.

GOLD EXTRACTION MACHINES.—I was curious to know the reason why the best methods were not at once applied to extract gold from the Welsh gold mines. I was told that it was considered advisable not to do so, for the following reasons:—(1) The best and most undoubted method was applied, and the produce was found too small to pay, the cost would be abandoned for ever; whereas, by applying all kinds of machinery, the right ones, there would be always an excuse for failures, and the sett would be raised up again and again by fresh speculators. I have heard that they are about to apply another trial at Cwmshellan, with the same defective machinery as they used before. Is this true?—INQUIRER.

EAST CLOAG GOLD COMPANY.—I hear that more than all the shares were applied for, and all the shares have been allotted—this I have from the secretary himself. That the company was brought out *bona fide*, and no putting on the part of the directors is very good, your readers may say; but what are the directors going to do? Are they working the sett, and have they found any gold yet? I hope the Journal will contain regular reports from Capt. Gobie, as it will be a satisfaction to learn that we have an experienced and judicious manager: all depends upon that.—ARCHER.

DEVON GREAT WHEEL ELIZABETH.—If your correspondent, "Inquirer," had applied to me, as the solicitor having the conduct of the suit against the adventurers in this mine, or at the office of the Registrar of the Vice-Wardens Court, he would have found that the delay in winding-up this matter had been unavoidable, and was in the way attributable to the Court; the great difficulty being to find a purchaser for the machinery and materials, which was only overcome after repeated attempts to effect a sale.—H. Y. SEWELL STOKES: Truro, April 22.

HEAVES AND DISLOCATIONS.—In answer to "A Student," sketch No. 2 in my last sketch horizontal (as No. 3), where the vein is from right to left about 4 ft. and 1/2 in. short of a right angle, where the ore is vein went with the cross-course, but was large as when in its regular course. And, at the same time, I beg to assure Mr. E. Ennor that my sketches are correctly taken, as seen in the rock; also, that the ore lodes have been carefully examined by many others. It appears to me that in a good understanding as to the different heaves and dislocations is one of the most important (the greatest) features in mining, and it would be very desirable that all the engineers, or district, would give to the public, through the Journal, papers on the different heaves and dislocations, both vertical and horizontal, whether cross-courses long or short angle, and if the matrix of the vein or lode is found in the rock, not; also the different bearings of the elvans to the lodes, and where have been the suit where the elvans crossed the lodes. If the agent of each mine or district would give us the plain facts as above (however contrary they may be to his opinion), we would confer a greater benefit on the mining world than any one man can effect. I am ever anxious he may be.—B. GRIBBLE: Tonnadashan Mine, Kenmare, K.C.



the limited circle of Hyde and Haughton. I make no apology for intruding on space, and cannot understand Mr. Goodwin's hackneyed sentence. He knows, as I do, that the inexorable scissors of the Editor sometimes cut off what we call our first points, and that we must thankfully submit, if by his kindness we are allowed to shine at all.—A. FITZGERALD.

AND V. DREYER.—Having mislaid the address of "Inquirer," he would oblige me by sending for some letters which have been forwarded to our office in reply to the communication in last week's Journal.

OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Dr. Gesner's paper on this subject was erroneously contained in the Geological Society of London in our reference to it in last week's Journal. Though interesting it was not original, a pamphlet containing the same having already been printed in the United States. Dr. Gesner's manuscript, therefore, been rejected by the Geological Society of London, and returned to him.

UNITED MINES.—In last week's Journal it was stated "the engines are all instead of the 'engines are here,' and the Chairman, supported on his right by 'Rev. Mr. Hadder,' instead of the 'Rev. G. Hadow,' the 'Rev. Mr. Hadder' depending, instead of the 'Rev. G. Hadow.'"

With the Journal of April 8 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains the first part of a very comprehensive paper on Accidents in Coal Mines—the proceedings of the British Association for the Relief of British Miners—the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Engine Explosions—Wicklow Copper Mining Company (meeting)—Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores at Cornwall and Swansea—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—A Condensed Air Locomotive, &c.

With the Journal of March 22 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains papers on—Penetrating Dangerous Gases—Geological Formation of the Earth (with engravings)—the Principles of Geology—Reviews: "Down South: an Englishman's Experience at the Seat of War;" "The Famine in the West: being an Enquiry into Causes of the Crisis impending in the West of Ireland."—The Evidence of Mr. J. Kenyon Blackwell on the Gethin Colliery Explosion—the Australasian Mining Intelligence—the Mining District in which East Wheal Seton is situated (with plan)—Meeting of the North Laxey Mining Company.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 26, 1862.

Though for months past the press has been teeming with accounts of great advances made in science and manufactures during the last ten years, as will be demonstrated by the enormous collection about to be held at South Kensington, and though each different number of the Journal contains some fresh allusion to the important discovery in connection with this science, or the great improvement effected by machine, still the nearest conjecture of even the most thoroughly-versed individual as to the actual progress made must prove altogether incorrect, and long ere the close of that vast Encyclopedia of the World's Art and Industry, which will on Thursday next be opened with so much ceremony and éclat, we shall find that in numerous instances those which in May we looked upon and considered to be brought to the highest degree of perfection, are still eclipsed by some later discovery or invention, which has been brought about by the full appreciation of their value, and a greater concentration of attention to their details. This fact is limited to any single branch of industry, or any particular science, is applicable to all alike, and all are interested in bringing to us as high a degree of perfection as possible their various contributions, also in retaining themselves the advantages of every possible improvement. With some of the exhibitors, however, this interest is greater than others, and if we are called upon to say which class demands the greatest attention to improvements it has effected since 1851, and at the same time has so much to offer for further improvement, we do not think we can much err in pointing to that class which represents the true source of our greatness as a nation. We now refer to the Metal Manufacturers and Mining Interest of this country, and being impressed with the correctness of this view, we intend devoting a portion of our space from time to time to describing the various objects worthy of note exhibited in connection with these interests. Some may imagine that we overrate the importance of the subject, and consider that the improvements made in connection with Metallurgy and Mining are not of so important a character as those made in other things, such as the various systems of Telegraphy, Ocean Navigation, Cotton Manufacture, and other similar objects of great national interest, but to such we would say—What demands the improvement in your telegraph but the extension of commerce? And how is that to be so great a degree otherwise than by the development of our mineral resources; the increase in the products of our mines, export of coal, and the growth of our manufactures in iron and other metals, &c., whereby one-half our labouring population derive emolument, and the means of sustenance, and a large proportion of the able and upper classes have their source of income? Again, in the cases of navigation and cotton manufacture, what has accomplished more advancement than iron and coal? and what would become of them in event of a scarcity of either of these staple productions? Having, we think shown the importance of our subject, we will at once proceed to it. The departments in which are grouped the principal objects we shall draw attention to are as follows:—

CLASS I. Situated in the eastern annexe, behind the French refreshment room, is under the superintendence of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Secretary of the Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Regent-street, and compiler of those valuable statistics which are published annually and issued by that institution; a more fitting person could scarcely have been selected to fill such an office. This class comprises "Mining, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products."

CLASS II. is in the western annexe, and is under the superintendence of Mr. D. K. CLARK, and consists of "Machinery in general." CLASS XXII. of which Mr. T. A. WRIGHT is superintendent, is situated in the south-eastern portion of the building, and it is in this class that the renowned inventors BESSEMER and MURPHY exhibit specimens of their respective patents in iron and steel. The exhibition of the former, which takes the form of a trophy, will be very imposing; no expense having been spared in the stand and fittings, which are very extensive and handsome. We must, however, reserve for special notice at some future time the Model of SCHNEIDER and HANNA's Blast-furnaces, at Barrow-in-Furness, which will be an object of very great attraction in Class I. It is made of brass, with the exception of the boilers, steam-pipes, &c., which are of iron. The scale is 1/4 in. to 1 foot; and, taking the model as a basis, it is exquisitely finished. There are five large engine-houses, each containing a pair of engines, and one smaller one, with another engine for the general arrangement appears to be exceedingly convenient. Well would it be for some of the ironmasters whom we could mention to pay a visit to these works, and profit by the example of Messrs. SCHNEIDER and HANNA. We do not say this invidiously on the one part; but we say it, because we know as a fact that there are many who, if their proprietors could only be made sensible that there are better plans of working than those which they hold stereotyped in their heads, and men of a day that has passed.

The Mersey Steel and Iron Company will show a large Crank-shaft, upwards of 20 tons, also other heavy forgings. The Sunderland Committee, Models of the Coal-drops and Spouts used at that place, and the Exhibition of Sections of the actual Strata passed through in Sinking and in the Hall Collieries; these are contained in a large hall, and are hung against the wall in Class I, immediately adjoining the Model of SCHNEIDER and HANNA's model. This plan of preserving specimens of the actual strata, in addition to the ordinary sections, cannot be too highly recommended to the coal-miner; for what can be of greater value to him than such a reference? The section is made upon a scale of 1 in. to 1 foot. Messrs PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, of Gresham-street, London, exhibit in this class Specimens of Purified Fuel, made by the application of dust coal that has been washed. This fuel is well

adapted for locomotive engines and general steam purposes. It emits but very little smoke, and makes but a small quantity of ash and clinker. In next week's Journal we shall continue our remarks, at some length.

The appointment of the Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of metalliferous mines generally, with reference to the health and safety of persons employed therein, has naturally caused much interest to attach to all information bearing upon the Health and Social Condition of Miners, and hence it is that in Cornwall, where the commission is at present occupied, the expression of opinion on the subject has been very free, and the discussion of an animated character. In the heat of controversy both disputants are apt to exaggerate facts—the one representing the homes and working places of the miners as working models of Pandemonium, the other as very nearly an imitation of Paradise. A champion of the former class has come forward in the person of Mr. CHRISTOPHER CHILDS, whilst Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, of Dolcoath, has undertaken to show that the social position of the Cornish miner is all that can be desired, unless in the exceptional case of a rush into a new mining district, where there is not house-room enough for the rapidly-increasing population, and where, too, a few young men, just broken away from parental restraint, may for a period, like young men of all classes of society sometimes do in similar circumstances, manifest a dissoluteness of behaviour annoying to sober-minded people.

Most of Mr. CHILDS's assertions are met by exactly opposite statements from Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, but there is one point we observe which he does not even allude to—the Doctor and Club Fund. Mr. CHILDS complains that the agents and proprietors of the mines confiscate a portion of the miners' wages under the head of club and doctor without being accounted for, and this is a complaint which is certainly also made by a large proportion of the working miners. Not that they complain of the deduction from their wages being made, but they contend, and not without reason, that the fund thus raised—a fund sufficiently large, it is said, effectually to provide, not only for the miners themselves in time of sickness, but for the support of any widows or children who may be left unprotected—should at least be reserved for their benefit, and not as at present appropriated by the adventurers. It is this systematic appropriation of part of the miners' wages in Cornwall that affords one of the strongest arguments in favour of rating metalliferous mines, for much as everyone desirous of the welfare of mining may wish it, there is great difficulty in proving that miners, and the widows and children of miners, are kept off the parish by the existence of a fund which, although subscribed by the working miners, is regarded by the adventurers as their own property, and dealt with as such, widows and children rarely deriving any advantage from it whatever. Let the mine adventurers of Cornwall but agree that the club money shall be applied to the formation of a permanent general fund for the benefit of the miners and their families, and we doubt whether any attempt to burden them with poor-rates would be successful.

As to the education and social condition of miners, we trust that the labours of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon will do much actually to bring about that happy state of things which Capt. C. THOMAS refers to as already existing, but which, we fear, is found at present only in connection with the rich mines, such as that of which he has the management. His remarks would certainly not apply to some mines in operation at the present time. The association in question being educational, its success cannot fail to promote the welfare of the miners, and it is, therefore, gratifying to find the very satisfactory progress being made. At the recent meeting at Camborne, an interesting letter from the President, Mr. C. FOX, was read. After congratulating the association upon its prosperous condition, and referring to the large number of students in the School of Design in a neighbouring town, Mr. FOX says:—

"If the young now find it essential to successful labour that they should acquire this knowledge of the forms of those objects on which their industry is to be employed, is it not also imperative that our young miners should learn something of the very essence of what they daily handle? Plato says, that 'good counsel is exact knowledge.' Every one accustomed to mining must have often regretted the absence of this exact knowledge amongst many of (even the intelligent) working miners, especially in descriptions of lodes, cross-courses, not seen recently, and of the ground in which they are. The observing and reasoning tributor, relying on his experience (more especially in the large mine in which he may be working), takes a poor pitch, in which he sees indications of improvement, follows up perseveringly gradual changes in the lode or rock, a whiter kilas, a darker granite, a back more vertical, a little leader of prisms, some cozing of water, perhaps some green stains (more lovely in his eyes than emerald); by-and-bye his cap receives the precious first-fruits; the lode opens with its bunch of rich ore at a tribute of 10s. in the 12, where others have refused to take at 15s. 4d.; he envies no monarch; already he sees his rich parcel at grass, and himself in possession of a cottage, with a garden and field attached; he seems to smell amidst the powder and smoke the breath of the little cow to be bought at the next fair; his wet limbs already glow with the thought of a good warm cloak for 'mother' (as he calls his wife); he resolves on sending another little maid to school, and, with a thankful heart, doubles his hardly-earned contribution to the missionary box and chapel fund. Such honest labour is blessed by Heaven and in the eyes of men. If accurate observation, and its results treasured in the memory, be valuable to the tributor and to the tutor man, how indispensable is it to the managers of mines, as is, also, that faculty, varying so much in different men, of duly weighing facts, of assigning to each its relative importance, and especially to any new conditions which may derange all our plans and calculations. The nearer we approach, he continues, to accurate knowledge, the less likely are we to err in future; and then alluding to the benefit accruing from the papers on machinery presented to the association, he observes that ventilation and boring will claim more attention. For the latter we want the merely mechanical adaptation of a motive power (easily obtained) to the lifting the workman's hammer, so as to strike forty or fifty times in a minute the head of the borer as it passes to a depth of 18 or 24 in. into the hole which it is making. There must be the means of varying the direction of the borer at different angles with the horizon. A few shillings worth of coal consumed daily would be sufficient to lift all the hammers in a large mine five or six times as often as the miners can now do it. Small columns of water conveyed to the pump and different ends might work hydraulic rams or pistons; flexible gutta-percha tubes of 1 or 2 fms. in length, and at the end of the level would admit of easy adjustment. Chemistry is daily working for us, both utilising our productions and improving the quality or diminishing the cost of our steel, iron, fuzer, powder, pipes, candles, and other materials. Speaking of the advantage of hospitals for miners, he expresses the hope that the noble example of Mr. T. J. Roberts will be followed, although it may be on a scale of less magnitude, in other mining districts. But little cost would be incurred for the aid of able medical men, who could more readily visit their mine patients in an ordinary than at their homes, the absence from the clubs being often unavailable for their support. The subject of our sick and wounded miners will now come fully under the notice of the very able and practical Commissioners to whom our Gracious Queen, ever ready to sympathise with suffering humanity, has entrusted the investigation of their general state. He trusted that every one will do all in their power to fulfil her benevolent design. But how vague is the information that we possess of the extent of the disease, and of the mortality from it and from accidents; still less can we ascertain definitely the prevalent types of miners' diseases, and their proximate causes. He trusted it would be more and more clear that we must obtain a personal knowledge of all our miners, of their antecedents, and of any specially unfavourable conditions, either at or in the place and nature of their work, that we may apply remedies if possible."

The educational report was of a very gratifying character. A course of popular lectures has been given at Tavistock and Gunnis Lake, which has resulted in the formation of a large class at each place. The class formed last year at Tywardreath has been reorganised at St. Blazey, and hopes are entertained of shortly establishing a class at Liskeard. The past three months has been a most successful period with the association, about 80 new members, principally miners, having joined. At the conclusion of the formal business of the meeting two very useful papers were read—the one "On Winding," by Mr. J. HOCKIN, jun., and the other "On the Relative Merits of Skips and Man-engines for Raising and Lowering the Labourers in Mines," by Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. These we shall, of course, publish, as well as the interesting discussion which followed.

NEW VENTILATING POWER—COKE OVENS IN COLLIERIES.—For the past two years a very efficient and economic system of ventilation—the invention of Mr. Abraham Rogers, whose seventy years' experience in connection with collieries should entitle his judgment to respect—has been in use at the Farnley Wood Colliery, near Leeds, which the inventor works in conjunction with his son; and, from the many advantages possessed, it is anticipated that its adoption will become general so soon as its merits are made known. The important feature in the invention is the production of the ventilation without the usual unnecessary waste of fuel. Instead of burning the fuel in the ordinary way Mr. Rogers simply cokes it, availing himself of the heat from the ovens to rarefy the air, and cause a current through the workings. The ovens may be placed in the position now occupied by the furnace or at surface, an additional flue and chimney-stalk being necessary in the latter case. Whether the top or bottom of the up-cast shaft be chosen, a given number of coke ovens are constructed according to the extent of the workings, such ovens being enclosed in a casing, which in its turn is covered by an ordinary brickwork flue, provided the apparatus be placed at the surface; but underground the ordinary furnace drift would be applicable. The ovens, whether two or more, are charged alternately, and thus the temperature necessary to ensure ample ventilation is readily maintained. By this means the ventilation is kept up in the most economic manner, the greater portion of the coal and slack used to produce it being rendered marketable as coke. By a slight modification of the arrangement actually in use at Farnley Wood, Mr. Rogers's invention would be applicable in the most fiery pits, securing all the advantages of furnace ventilation, and at the same time preventing the possibility of

the ignition of the explosive gases at the furnace. At Farnley Wood the supply of air for the coke ovens is drawn from the interior of the pit, but were any danger apprehended from such an arrangement all that would be necessary is to carry this supply direct from the surface, and continue the openings in the coke ovens to such a height in the shaft or stack as shall ensure safety. In the Farnley Wood Colliery the extent of the workings to be ventilated is about two miles, through which an ample current of fresh air is produced by two coke ovens, 6 ft. in diameter; and Mr. Rogers assures us that the entire cost of the apparatus and appendages did not exceed 70*l.*, an amount which is soon repaid by the saving effected in fuel.

### REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRURO.]

APRIL 24.—Parallel with, and about 1/2 mile to the north of, the Carn Brea range of granite lies the TOLGUS range of mines. Compared with those further south, at the foot of the hill, the mines on this range are comparatively modern, and comprise, even at present, a very large extent of ground almost untried. The Tolgus Mines may be divided into two distinct runs; the northern run comprising the old Wheal Tolgus Mine (not now working), and West Tolgus; and the southern run, comprising South Tolgus and North Pool (not now working). Both these runs are severed, north and south, by the valley which separates the parishes of Redruth and Illogan: Old Wheal Tolgus and South Tolgus are on the eastern side of the valley, in Redruth parish, while West Tolgus and North Pool are on the western side, in Illogan. In this valley both the runs of lode were worked upon, in the latter part of the last century, under the name of Wheal Raven. There is another run of lodes still further south, on which GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS and EAST TOLGUS are worked; but this is the Pool run of lodes, and should be considered with those mines. There are also parallel lodes further north, on which OLD TOLGUS UNITED, and a trial called GREAT NORTH TOLGUS, are situated.

The Old WHEAL TOLGUS, which is on the Buller property, was last worked by the Messrs. Davey, of Redruth. SOUTH TOLGUS is also on the Buller property, and was commenced about 17 years ago by the Messrs. Taylor, under the management of Capt. William Francis, who was then their principal agent in the county. The sett extends from the Wheal Raven valley east to the Treleigh valley, a length of about 600 fathoms. But, besides this old sett on the Buller property, a new piece of ground on the western side of the valley, in Illogan parish, has recently been secured from Mr. Robartes; this piece of ground, which is about 160 fms. long, was formerly in North Pool sett: it forms a valuable addition to South Tolgus, as I shall point out further on. On this extent of ground there are three principal shafts—Michell's engine-shaft, situated about 220 fms. east of Wheal Raven bottom, down 9 fathoms below the 130; Morcom's shaft, 230 fms. to the east of this, within 150 fms. of the eastern boundary; and a shaft called Rod shaft (from having been worked by a flat-rod from Wheal Raven) on the west, on the side of the hill within about 80 fms. from bottom.

There are two principal lodes worked on in South Tolgus—Youren's lode, and the south lode; and there is also a north lode which has been wrought to some extent, all underlying north. Youren's lode is principally worked in the western part of the mine, and the south lode in the eastern part. The former falls into the south lode in Michell's shaft, between the 90 and 100; but as this point of junction dips east, they come together shallower in the western levels, and deeper as we go east. Youren's lode has not been traced east of this junction, but the south lode can be traced west, although not very productive. Speaking generally, the ore ground west of engine-shaft is on Youren's lode, and east of engine-shaft is on the south lode. The lodes having, as stated, made a junction between the 90 and the 100, and the junction dipping east, Youren's lode is now in the engine-shaft, where it is kindly and promising. The workings on this lode throughout the mine are very extensive, and a considerable extent of ore ground laid open; indeed, although small, only averaging from 15 in. to 20 in. wide, it has been remarkably productive—probably one of the most productive lodes in the country for its size. On it, the following seven ends are now driving west:—The 66, driven to within about 42 fathoms of the old boundary, poor; the 78, the most forward of the western levels, driven to within 7 fathoms of the old boundary, lode poor at present; the 90, only 8 or 10 fathoms behind the 78, lode containing good stones of ore; the 100, within 5 fathoms of the 78, or 12 fathoms of the old boundary, kindly lode, with stones of ore; the 110, driven to within 90 fathoms of boundary, end worth 3 tons per fm., having passed through 30 fathoms of ore ground; the 120, driven to within 130 fathoms of boundary, lode worth upwards of 1 ton per fm.; and the 130, driving 40 fms. from engine-shaft, now poor. A winze from the 120 to this level is in a good course of ore. The 90, 100, 110, and 120, are, consequently, opening out a fine piece of ore ground, which is untouched below the 100; at the back of which there is a piece of lode coming away, worth 40*l.* per fathom, stopping at 40s. There is evidently an important mine opening out on Youren's lode about this part; and as the levels are approaching the old boundary, it is at once apparent how important is the acquisition of the piece of new ground taken on the other side of the valley from the old North Pool sett.

On the south lode there are four levels driving east. The most advanced is the 100, which is 165 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and is now in the great cross-course. This cross-course is one of the main cross-courses of the county, for it can be traced north through old Wheal Tolgus and south through Great South Tolgus and Wheal Union, into Wheal Uny sett, passing under Redruth Church. The next most forward level is the 110, which is extended 150 fms. east of shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The 120 is 80 fms. from shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The 130 is 30 fms. from engine-shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, with stones of ore. Youren's lode, which has been decidedly the more productive of the two, is remarkable not merely for its small size, but also for its variable and spiky character. Its bearing is changing continually by branches falling in; and not merely its bearing, but also its underlie. Thus, in the 100, west of Michell's, this lode suddenly changes from its usual north underlie to a south one, within 2 ft., making a good bunch of ore for 15 fms. long, worth 50*l.* per fm., which disappeared when the lode again resumed its normal dip; this bunch of ore, however, died away 5 fms. below the level.

South Tolgus is one of the best and most respectably managed mines in Cornwall; indeed, in many respects it is a model of management, for there is no mine worked with a greater regard to keeping up such reserves as to ensure steady and permanent returns. It would have been possible, no doubt, with such a mine to have made a great spur for four or five years—worked up shares to immense prices, and then left the public, who bought in on the faith of such ephemeral profits being permanent, a ruined and exhausted mine. Such things have occurred, and, indeed, are occurring at the present day; and against such practices the working of a mine like South Tolgus is a valuable and standing protest. With the present reserves and prospects, this mine is undoubtedly cheap at the rate shares are now selling at—that is, for permanent investment. Those who seek in mining for the excitement of those enormous fluctuations which can be found nowhere else, must seek other fields than South Tolgus.

NORTH POOL, as I have said, lies on the same run of lodes as South Tolgus. The eastern shaft here, formerly part of Wheal Raven, and now in the new ground added to South Tolgus, will, no doubt, ultimately become useful, as the levels are extended west beyond the old boundary. There is a considerable piece of dead ground between this eastern part of Old North Pool sett and the last workings at that mine. Several persons have, from time to time, proposed re-working the old mine, but without success; and the sett is now, I believe, under a provisional grant to a party who have been for some time endeavouring to form a company for it. At one period Messrs. Taylors, I understand, contemplated taking it up; but careful consideration led them to prefer the ground to the north, now working by them as WEST TOLGUS.

This mine is on the Old Wheal Tolgus lodes, and is worked on the lands of Mr. Robartes. It was originally worked in connection with the South Tolgus lode as Wheal Raven; but it was again worked unsuccessfully at the Old Wheal Raven shaft some years ago by Captain Thomas Teague, when Capt. Wm. Richards (of Wheal Basset) was the manager, and his son, Capt. Thomas Richards, agent. Subsequently the ground was again worked for some time, and at a heavy loss, by Capt. William Richards himself; the operations, however, being confined to the central and western part of the sett, the old eastern part being neglected. From what Capt. Richards saw of this ground when he managed it for Capt. Teague, he probably deemed it a poor speculation, and concentrated his energies west, where he lost a large sum of money. As it has turned out, however, this view was wrong, for the part now re-working is the Old Wheal Raven portion, which, as will be shown, has already realised the most sanguine expectations.

The Old Wheal Raven shaft is only 25 fathoms from the boundary o











# THE BOSWORTHEN TIN MINING COMPANY,

SANCREED, CORNWALL.  
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.  
BANKERS—London and County Bank.  
SOLICITOR—Tuffin & Southgate, Esq., 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Hewitt.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—70, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This mine is situated in the parish of Sancreed, in the county of Cornwall, adjoining the celebrated and productive mineral district of St. Just, and in close proximity to Baleswidden, Botallack, Levant, Wheal Owles, Boscuan, Carnyorth, and Spearne Mines, which have paid upwards of £315,000 in dividends.

The set is extensive (about 400 fms. on the course of the lode), and known to contain seven rich tin lodes, besides four counter lodes and branches of tin.

A new lease has been granted to the present company, for 21 years, at the very moderate royalty of 1-20th and 1-24th, after an engine shall have been put to work.

Upwards of £5000 have been already expended in developing this mine, and large returns can be immediately made upon the erection of a steam-engine and stamps, which will be done forthwith.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

Besides the tin discovered in the adit levels, we would state the engine-shaft is sunk about 24 fms. below the adit, in tin ground; if we had a steam-engine erected, with 32 stamp heads attached, there is not the least doubt of our returning 10 tons of black tin per month, worth £28 per ton, making £280; cost of making the same marketable (say), £650, thus leaving a profit of £200 per month, and we think would give more.

JOHN CARTHEW, THOMAS HARVEY.

Applications for the few remaining shares may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 70, King William-street, London, E.C.

# THE BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY

(LIMITED).  
Registered under the Joint-Stock Acts, 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount subscribed.

Dues, 1-16th. Term, 21 years.

Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, 10s.; subsequent calls not to exceed 10s. a share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

H. W. ABBOTT, Esq., 12, York-buildings, Adelphi.

JOHN HENKINS, Esq., the Elms, Epsom.

JOS. FRANK STAGE, Esq., 48, Addison-road, W.

J. ELLIOT SQUARE, Esq., Gresham House, London.

(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—National Bank.

PUBLIC AUDITOR—F. Stage, Esq., 15, Queen-street, Cheapside.

SECRETARY—Hume Homan, Esq.

OFFICE.—193, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This mine is held for 21 years, at 1-16th dues, and is in the centre of the mountain lode of Burren, in the county of Clare. A large sum of money has been expended in developing the resources of this immense set, and the lodes, which have been opened on the back for about a mile within the set, contain very large quantities of lead and calamine, to raise and return which capital is now required. The property has been purchased for 2000 fully paid up shares.

The subscribed reports of Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., Captain Nicholas Ennor, Captain James Barratt, and Captain Patrick Ridder further description in the prospectus unnecessary.

REPORT OF EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., C.E., F.G.S.

August 23, 1860.—This mineral property is situated in the upper beds of the metaliferous limestone between Ennis and Galway Bay, about six or seven miles due north of Corofin, near the main road. Both the upper and the lower limestone beds in this country have produced large quantities of lead ore in different parts, especially to the south-east of Corofin, in the neighbourhood of Ennis. The Burren lodes have a bearing varying from about 35° east of north to about 45° east of north, and are from 100 fms. in length respectively, and 2 or 3 fms. in depth, in which large masses of lead ore and calamine are seen encased in a principal matrix, composed of carbonate of lime and fluor-spar. If these lodes continue as productive in the lower beds as they appear to be on the back, they will be capable of producing large quantities of lead ore and calamine in a short time and at a cheap rate. The backs of these lodes are about 100 fms. above the level of the sea, and about 30 or 40 fms. above the level of the small lake in the neighbourhood. Therefore, both veins may be wrought to the depth of about 25 fms. without pumping machinery. The grants appear very extensive, and by means of horse levers with rails and a few whins, large sections of the lodes may be rapidly laid open without the necessity of sinking below the water level. Although the surface of the property, width of the lodes, and the contents are so encouraging as to justify their being developed on an extensive scale, yet I would recommend the company to proceed cautiously and economically until they have sunk a few shafts to the water level on the course of the lodes, and send a few tons of the lead ore and calamine to market. It is stated that some of the masses of lead ore contain a large percentage of silver. About 10 tons of ore could be easily prepared by hand-picking for the market, which I would recommend to be done to ascertain the value for silver. In the meantime, while the lodes are further explored by small shafts, the outlay may be limited to the erection of whins and house for the agent, carpenter's and smith's shops, with sheds for hand-picking, say about £1000. A very large quantity of ore will be produced in making these exploring works if the whins-shafts be sunk on or near the masses of ore. As soon as the shafts are down to the water level, or, say deep enough for the adits, and prove that the masses of ore are continuous in length and depth, I would then push on the main exploration levels, lay down rails, and bring down the lode stuff to the lake for dressing, and work the mines on the large scale. There are various other points which may be noticed in connection with the details of the operation, but it will be time enough to enter into such matters when the banches are proved in depth. The dues are reasonable and the prospects favourable, therefore, I have the pleasure of recommending the prosecution of the undertaking to the attention of mining capitalists.

REPORT OF CAPT. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

March 29, 1862.—I have twice visited Ireland for the purpose of inspecting the Burren Mine. It is about 1/2 miles north of Corofin, in the county of Clare, in the mountain line formation, which is full of longitudinal joints, continuing in a north-east direction throughout the district; these joints are only 3 or 4 ft. apart, with cross-joints at every few feet, going down almost vertical. The bed of the rock is nearly flat. There are several lodes running through the set. The first which I shall mention crops out at the surface in this limestone formation, having a bearing of about 20° or 25° east of north, and dipping east; this lode is from 2 to 3 fms. in length, showing lead, carbonate of lime, and fluor-spar at surface for much more than a mile in length. It showed lead in nearly every place in which it was opened on, and in places lead sufficient to pay for working. In one place (near a small farmhouse) it was opened on for about 100 fms. in length, in places to the depth of 20 ft., where there are tons of lead thrown up, and the lode still improving in depth. I may state that a superficial observer would only notice the sulphur (blue lead); but by far the greater quantity of the mineral is carbonate of lead, called by many heavy spar. I have had this assayed, and find it to produce from 40 to 60 per cent. of lead, with about 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. On the south end an adit is driven into the hill about 20 fms. The first 10 or 12 fms. show as pretty a lode as can be seen, containing more or less of lead, carbonate of lime, when the driving turned off, north-east on one of the joints, and missed the lode. There can be no mistake on this point, for the lode is large, and opened on at surface for scores of fathoms north from this adit end, and the pits are at least 20 ft. deep. Not many fathoms north of the adit, and where the lode is large, the bottom of these pits has a good branch of lead. At the mouth of this adit the lode is large, but the land for 200 fms. south is covered with earth, and the lode has not been opened on. This is the most promising portion of the ground, as the lode is to be seen after it has passed through it for a long distance with lead at the surface. Mountain limestone has been England's most productive rock for lead, challenge any matter to go over all the Mendip Hills (once the most productive lead district in England), and the amount of lead in the twentieth part of the lead in all the lodes on these hills that is to be seen in this single lode, though opened on to so very limited an extent. A second, and very strong lode, which has been opened on for scores of fathoms in length and in places, 2 to 3 fms. deep, showing a large quantity of lead and calamine for most of this distance, in lumps of from 15 to 20 lbs. each, with piles of good work now lying on the surface. At one place a pit has been sunk about 3 fms., from which 3 or 4 tons of silicate of zinc (yellow bone calamine) have been raised, and are now lying on the surface; and in all my inspections, at home and on the Continent, I never saw finer; and from the bottom of this pit I also saw broken very fine stones of blue lead; what more can any man desire? This lode will cross the Burren lode somewhere about the tail of the adit, and very near the large deposit of lead met with in that mine. There is one prominent feature to be watched in all time formations producing lead, that is its nature; if very compact, is comparatively unproductive. I never before saw mountain limestone so often jointed as this, and it cannot fail to produce lead if these joints hold down, seeing that these joints are continuous in all the country as though they had been systematically laid out, it is not likely that this limestone will become compact. Hence the lodes that will pay for working at surface—lodes that no man can refuse to sink on, and that from present appearance, if well and economically worked, will pay dividends within twelve months. There are other very promising lodes showing lead at surface in the set, but these are not opened on to an extent sufficient to enable me to report on them. I would remark that this set is very extensive, and the road running through it is excellent and level, whilst the distance from a convenient shipping port, at which large vessels can lay alongside the wharf to load and discharge, is only six miles. I advise your appointing a competent agent, and commencing the vigorous working of this mine immediately. Your lead and calamine are in sight, it only remains to get them to market.

REPORT OF CAPT. JAMES BARRATT.

Broughton-in-Furness, Ulverston, April 3, 1862.—I have carefully inspected the Burren Mine with Mr. Evan Hopkins, and many times before and since, and having read his report and that of Capt. Nicholas Ennor, it is unnecessary for me to describe this extensive set, or to indicate its locality, except to say that it is in the same formation and district as the celebrated Kilbricken and Ballynecney Mines, which paid very large dividends, notwithstanding the exorbitant dues paid to the owner of the soil. The lodes are opened on for more than a mile within the set, and in scarcely a place without lead and calamine, whilst many parts can be worked at an immediate profit; and behind O'Lochan's house you have a rich lode opened on for more than 100 fms. to a depth, in many places, of over 20 ft., and many tons of lead are lying at the surface; the lode here is decidedly improving in depth, and in the bottom of the pits is far richer than near the surface. The part of the set may, by continuing the adit a few fathoms, be worked at a profit. The calamine can also be worked to great profit. I agree with Capt. Ennor in his recommendation to work under the flat ground to the south of this point. In 30 years' experience, I never saw much lead laid open at so small an outlay (the calamine is the purest I have ever seen raised), and a comparatively small sum will, if judiciously and economically expended, insure profitable results. I feel the greatest confidence in this mine from the open nature of the rock, from the improvement of the lodes in the deepest part of the pits above referred to, from the extent of lode laid open, and the cheapness of the working, whilst the roads are excellent, and the port of shipment near, commodious, and free from dues or charges.

REPORT OF CAPT. PATRICK RIDDER.

Kilbricken, April 5, 1862.—I have inspected the Burren Mines, and I find that the ore is very rich. I would advise you to send away as much as you can hand-picked, having as little recourse to water as possible. I was employed in Kilbricken, and also in Ballynecney, as the ore-dresser during their working; the ore at surface in both these very rich mines was mixed with spar, as in Burren, and the character of the limerock about the rich branches precisely similar, being open and jointy. Under the spar in both these mines immense deposits of almost solid lead was found, but no ore was found except under or near the spar, which in neither of these mines extended more than 80 or 100 fms. In Burren there is an splendid lode as any man can see, composed of spar and lead, cropping out to surface for nearly two miles, which makes me think more highly of the surface appearance in this mine than in either Kilbricken or Ballynecney. In Wales the productive lodes are imbedded in limestone of a similar character; in fact, your lodes at the Burren Mine are the best I have seen in this country.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of VAWDREY v. SULLIVAN AND OTHERS.

IN RE GURLEY'S MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the above-mentioned Cause, and dated respectively the 11th day of January and the 7th day of February last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, the remaining 30 (5000ths) SHARES of the defendant James Sullivan; and 40 (5000ths) SHARES of the defendant William Bishop; and 40 (5000ths) SHARES of the defendants Wm. Cock Vivian and Joseph Reynolds the younger.

Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro

(Agents for Grylls, Hill, and Hill, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Helston).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 23, 1862.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the NEW WHEEL VOR AND EAST WHEEL METAL MINING COMPANY, and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856, 1857, and 1858.—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the provincial official liquidator of the said company, with the sanction of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the NEW WHEEL VOR AND EAST WHEEL METAL MINES, situated in the parish of Sithney, near Helston, in the county of Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

1.—ALL the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in the said NEW WHEEL VOR AND EAST WHEEL METAL MINES, which mines adjoin and are situated to the east of the celebrated Great Wheel Vor and Wheel Metal mines; and

2.—Either together, or in lots, the UNDEMENTIONED MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—A very superior 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with two boilers, about 21 tons; balance-bob, capstan and shears, about 30 cwt. of rope, and horse-whim and shaft tackle. A 30-in. cylinder DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, about 18 tons, two fly-wheels, and 16 head stamps attached, capstan and shears, balance-bob, and 85 fms. of horizontal rods; 130 fms. of 7 to 13-in. pumps, with pitwork, complete; 80 fms. 6-in. white fall rope, two lifting-jacks, 3 large iron shive blocks, 230 fms. whim chain, 80 fms. iron stave ladders, 1 air-machine, 110 fms. air-pipes, 1 tram-wagon, about 32 cwt. of tram iron, 2 horse-whim kiddles, 38 pairs 5/8-in. strapping plates, 38 pairs carriage wheels, 166 fms. wood rods, 1 balance-bob, 1 horse-whim shaft and tackle, 50 fms. 10-in. ladders and 70 fms. 9-in. ladders, triangle with leading block, 4 buggies and 2 frames, 7 kieves, 30 machine frames and sheds, 2 buggies and shed, capstan rope about 20 cwt., 243 10-in. carriages, 350 8-in. ditto, double winch, 2 iron water barrels, screwing stocks and tools, 9 taps, 3 smith's bellows, crane, 2 large cranes, 2 anvils, scales and weights, smith's tools, 4 stamp heads with lifts, 8 prongs and brasses, carpenter's benches, grinding stone, horse-whim, mathematical instruments, dial and chain, account-house furniture, and other miscellaneous effects in general use in mines, further particulars of which will appear in hand bills.

The mines may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. BELINGHAM, in charge thereof, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JOSEPH THEODORE, of ABERNETHY, Hayle, the Provisional Official Liquidator of the said company, or to Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, solicitor, Truro, agent for Messrs. Marchant and Pead, solicitors, 30, Great George-street, Westminster.

Dated, April 23, 1862.

# GLAMORGANSHIRE—VALE OF NEATH AND ELSEWHERE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND MINERALS, being a portion of the YNISARWED PROPERTY, near to the shipping ports of BRITON FERRY and SWANSEA, and within seven hours of London by rail.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION

(unless previously sold by private contract, of which notice will be given), on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1862, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, at Three o'clock precisely, the YNISARWED DEMESNE LANDS and adjoining FARMS. One of the best properties in the Vale of Neath, so celebrated for beautiful scenery, extending the whole breadth of the valley, and up the hill side. One Lot. About 800 acres in a ring fence, forming a block of land nearly one mile and a half in length, and a mile in width, bounded by the River Neath. A trout sewin and salmon river, in which there is a fishery. Situate five miles from Neath, only eight from the seaboard and Briton Ferry, thirteen from Swansea, and about one mile from the Resolvent station of the Vale of Neath Railway.

The property commands magnificent views, and offers, either as a residence or an investment, advantages as to scenery, and in an agricultural and mineral point of view, rarely combined.

With the MINERALS, consisting of a COLLIERY, out on an old lease, which will expire in about 4 years, when there will be a considerable increase in the royalties; and VALUABLE SEAMS OF STEAM AND OTHER COAL (recently completed), in effect inexhaustible, being estimated to yield over 25,000,000 tons (net), all within workable depth. A considerable portion being above level, crops out on the property. Some of these seams (two particularly) having rock, roofs, and good floors, require virtually no timber, and being worked by level and to the rise may be worked with an almost nominal capital.

The minerals being in hand, may at once be turned to account. The Neath Canal, giving water communication to the shipping ports of Briton Ferry and Swansea, runs through the property; and the Vale of Neath Railway, with which a junction may readily be made, passes within 50 yards of it.

Also, GLYNCOCH FARM, 54.2.2. 187, abounding in game, being in the midst of preserves, upon which there are about 26 acres of timber, excellent covers. Good fishing in the neighbourhood. Situate within seven miles of Swansea, and three of a railway station. The Swansea and Carmarthen turnpike-road passes within half a mile.

LETTYMAUR, a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, three miles from Neath, and DEPOSIT OF IRON ORE.

Apply for printed particulars, or to purchase by private contract, to Messrs. DAVIES and BERNARD, solicitors, Wells; B. HOOPER, Esq., solicitor, Torquay; W. M. WILKINSON, Esq., solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields; A. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., solicitor, Neath; to the auctioneer, Neath; or to Mr. L. GRIFFITHS, Ynysgerwn, Neath, agent to and who will appoint a person to show the property.

CHRISTOW, NEAR EXETER, DEVON.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, at WHEEL EXMOUTH MINE.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON have the honour to announce that they have received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April inst., and following day, the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY on the said MINE, which is in excellent condition, and worthy the attention of mine agents and others. The machinery consists of—

ONE 70 in. cylinder FURZE ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beam, with TWO BOILERS, 12 tons each, furnished new to the company.

ONE 22 in. WHIM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in and 7 ft. out, with 10 ton BOILER, also furnished new to the company.

ONE 22 in. HORIZONTAL STAMPING ENGINE, with brass linings, brass air pump and bucket, with 8 ton BOILER. This engine is in excellent condition.

ONE 22 in. CRUSHER ENGINE, with crusher attached, and 10 ton BOILER.

1 steam capstan.

130 fms. of 3/4 and 1 in. proof chain.

2 stamp axes, with 15 stamp heads.

Water-wheel, 40 ft. 12 stamp heads.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

# DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0.	60	..	7 8 0.	0 15 0—Mar. 1882
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8.	..	..	12 13 0.	0 1 6—Mar. 1882
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0.	60	..	36 10 0.	1 0 0—Mar. 1882
300	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0.	250	..	445 15 0.	2 10 0—Feb. 1882
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0.	72 1/2	70 7 1/2	271 10 0.	2 0 0—Jan. 1882
300	Cefn Cwm Brywyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0.	33	..	9 0 0.	4 0 0—April, 1881
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0.	35	33 1/2 34 1/2	1 0 0.	7 0 0—Jan. 1882
356	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0.	100	..	4 10 0.	2 0 0—Jan. 1882
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0.	25	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly.
35000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0.	24	..	1 per cent.	Half-yearly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0.	31	..	7 4 0.	0 5 0—Mar. 1882
512	Creagbawse and Penkelt, St. Columb	..	..	..	0 10 0.	0 10 0—Jan. 1882
867	Cwm Eryn (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0.	21	..	8 18 0.	0 15 0—Jan. 1882
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	200	..	239 10 0.	4 0 0—Mar. 1882
280	Dorwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0.	180	..	142 0 0.	5 0 0—June, 1881
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0.	425	425 435	790 0 0.	8 0 0—Mar. 1882
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6.	600	..	665 10 0.	8 0 0—April, 1882
3000	Dryngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 0.	10	..	0 7 6.	3 2 6—Mar. 1882
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0.	44	42 44	98 0 0.	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6.	39 1/2	38 39	3 0 0.	0 15 0—April, 1882
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0.	45	..	81 10 0.	1 0 0—Mar. 1882
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, copper), Gernoe	10 0 0.	5 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	0 4 0.	..
1400	Eam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	2 0 0.	35	..	20 3 4.	0 10 0—May, 1881
2600	Exfoliate (id.) [L.] [2500 £25 pd.]	240 £20 pd.	35	..	..	Dec. 1881
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6.	4 1/2	..	0 16 0.	0 2 0—Mar. 1882
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	7 18 6.	0 5 0—Dec. 1881
1786	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0.	22 1/2	24 25	1 10 0.	0 10 0—Jan. 1882
5008	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0.	7	6 1/2 7	1 17 6.	0 5 0—Mar. 1882
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0.	3 1/2	..	0 3 0.	0 10 0—Mar. 1882
1024	Herdaford (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0.	38	37 38	18 0 0.	15 0 0—Sept. 1881
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 0 0.	27 1/2	..	7 10 0.	0 15 0—Sept. 1881
400	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 6 0.	110	..	383 10 0.	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 0.	10 1/2	10 10 1/2	1 17 0.	0 5 0—April, 1882
3000	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0.	170	..	81 13 0.	3 10 0—Jan. 1882
440	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0.	34	31 1/2 32 1/2	14 7 11 0.	7 0 0—Dec. 1881
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Con. (tin)	1 6 6.	2 1/2	..	18 10 7.	0 10 0—April, 1882
1000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 8 4.	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 3 6.	0 5 0—Dec. 1881
1368	North Gwili (copper), Redruth	2 7 6.	6	..	0 10 0.	0 10 0—Mar. 1882
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 8.	1 1/2	..	0 10 4.	0 8 0—Mar. 1882
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6.	5	..	36 12 6.	3 0 0—Mar. 1882
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0.	..	..	37 10 0.	5 0 0—Mar. 1882
1772	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	..	..	..	61 9 0.	0 10 0—Dec. 1881
1120	Providence (tin), Uney Lelant [S.E.]	10 7 6.	42	41 42	63 0 0.	1 5 0—Feb. 1882
6000	Rosewall Hill and Hanson United	2 16 0.	3 1/2	..	0 3 0.	0 3 0—Mar. 1882
16	Rosewood (lead)	50 0 0.	330	..	1250 0 0.	100 0 0—Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0.	330	333 1/2 337 1/2	371 0 0.	5 0 0—Mar. 1882
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0.	52 1/2	50 52	106 0 0.	1 10 0—Mar. 1882
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9.	105	100 102 1/2	358 5 0.	1 0 0—Jan. 1882
380	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9.	50 1/2	..	9 15 0.	1 0 0—June, 1881
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0.	26	..	484 10 0.	10 0 0—Nov. 1881
6000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	28 1/2	..	5 6 0.	2 0 0—Jan. 1882
5000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	10 0 0.	10 1/2	11 12	11 8 0.	0 5 0—Apr. 1882
100	Trumpton Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0.	100	..	55 0 0.	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0.	42 1/2	..	2 12 6.	1 0 0—April, 1882
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 0.	11 1/2	11 12	8 15 0.	1 0 0—Jan. 1881
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	12 1/2	12 1/2	22 5 0.	0 5 0—Mar. 1882
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0.	..	..	14 10 0.	3 0 0—June, 1881
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	6 0 0.	32	33 35	100 11 3.	1 0 0—Feb. 1882
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0.	4	..	0 17 0.	0 3 0—Jan. 1882
400	Wh. Wh. Fowey (copper), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0.	280	260 270	346 0 0.	8 0 0—April, 1882
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	2 12 6.	97 1/2	95 100	582 10 0.	3 0 0—April, 1882
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	67 1/2	..	929 0 0.	2 0 0—Mar. 1881
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwenn	0 0 0.	30 32	..	27 2 6.	0 10 0—April, 1882
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0.	90	..	2400 10 0.	5 0 0—Feb. 1881
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uney Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2.	14 1/2	13 14	8 10 0.	0 10 0—April, 1882
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0.	17	22 1/2 25 1/2	13 10 0.	0 10 0—Mar. 1882
6000	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8.	4 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	0 12 0.	0 4 0—Oct. 1881
600	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uney Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6.	4	4 1/2	71 5 0.	1 5 0—Feb. 1882
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	15	..	55 7 0.	0 10 0—Mar. 1882
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0.	800	..	293 8 0.	7 10 0—Feb. 1882
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	68 10 0.	135	135 137 1/2	136 5 0.	1 10 0—April, 1882
1040	Wh. Treawny (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0.	17	..	44 10 0.	0 15 0—Feb. 1882
6000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0.	46	..	43 17 6.	2 0 0—Oct. 1881

(\*) Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10	Mar. 1882	
5120	Alford Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	8 7 7	..	..	20 3 0	0 2	Apr. 1882	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	13 1/2	..	0 19 6	0 2	Sept. 1880	
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 8 10	3 1/2	..	0 13 0	0 1	Sept. 1882	
360	Condurow (cop.), tin, Camborne	20 0 0	57 1/2	..	85 0 0	2 0	June 1882	
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	6	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2	Feb. 1882	
672	Ding Wood (tin), Gwenn	3 2 6	12	..	16 7 6	1 10	Mar. 1882	
12000	Drake Walls (tin), Cornwall	2 10 0	14 1/2	29 25 1/2	0 18 6	0 2	Sept. 1882	
128	East Falmouth (sil.-id.), Kenwyn, Kes	3 5 0	3 1/2	..	0 18 6	0 2	June 1882	
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-id.), Kenwyn, Kes	3 5 0	3 1/2	..	0 18 6	0 2	June 1882	
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	200	..	305 0 0	2 10	Aug. 1882	
4076	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	..	..	0 5 0	0 8	July 1882	
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5	..	41 9 3	0 2	June 1882	
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	49 10 0	16	15 18	23 0 0	1 0	July 1882	
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	.. 0 0	110	..	221 10 0	7 10	Feb. 1882	
12000	Gravelly Hill (tin), Cornwall	5 13 0	2	17 2 1/2	2 16 0	0 2	Nov. 1882	
6000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	13 0 0	3	10 12 1/2	..	..	..	
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	.. 0 0	1200	..	1420 0 0	50	0	June 1882
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	1091 0 0	5 0	May 1882	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	13 1/2	..	2 1 0	0 2	May 1882	
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	6 0 0	35	..	86 0 0	1 0	Sept. 1882	
812	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennear	18 6 4	21	20 21	33 10 0	1 0	Sept. 1882	
128	St. Ives (tin), Cornwall	16 0 0	12 1/2	28 10 1/2	0 10 0	0 2	June 1882	
128	South Crinnee (copper), tin, Austrel	2 7 0	285	..	60 0 0	30	0	June 1882
30000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0	7	..	0 13 6	0 3	Mar. 1882	
6000	Toivadden (copper), Marazion	0 6 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 13 6	0 3	Mar. 1882	
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18	..	7 0 0	0 10	0	Sept. 1882
30000	Value of Towry (lead), Carnarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	3 1/2	..	0 5 9	0 1	0	July 1882
266	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	60	..	45 0 0	1 0	0	May 1882
128	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0	3 1/2	..	33 1 0	0 10	0	April 1882
128	Wheat Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 2 0	35	34 36	1 12 0	0 7	6	Nov. 1882
4000	Wheat Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	8 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 10	0	May 1882
1024	Wheat Margery (tin, copper)	16 13 0	8	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 10	0	May 1882
100	Wheat Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440	..	280 5 0	7 0	0	June 1882
1022	Wheat Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinnear	13 2 6	5	..	10 2 6	0 7	6	Jan. 1882